[PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION

No. 54,056.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
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UNTOUCHED BY HAND

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 9-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
23rd Mar.	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA.....	10609
30th "	CALEDONIA	7688	.....	.....
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA.....	10512	.....	.....
13th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA ...	9660
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5264	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7902	.....	.....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6523
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
1st June	ORIENTAL	5264	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR.....	5294	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *12th March, 1907.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,683	Boyer	21st Mar. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	28th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC....	6,348	Guionnet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,683	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	30th Mar. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,683	Boyer	25th May "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SEMIRAMIS	3981	...K. Winterhalter	....22nd March.
AFRICA	4506	...P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	...F Mosca	16th April.
KORRBER	5301	...A Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4252	...M. Dabovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4506	...P. Badessich	1st June.
KORRBER	5301	...A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4506	...P. Badessich	1st Aug.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † AUSTRIA	7688	...A. Biliafer	....31st March.
† VORWAERTS ...	8990	...R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	8496	...F. Craglietto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	8005	...D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
* F. FERDINAND..	6046	...C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND..	6046	...C. Matcovich	30th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 2 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette"

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA.....	3,170	Mon. 25th Mar.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 28th Mar.	9 a.m.	Gulch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,170	Frid. 22nd Mar.	12 noon	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Gulch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Mar., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWAREA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 28th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 30th March.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S.S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, sailing on or about 26th March calling at Porebunder, Zanzibar, Mombasa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

21st *March*, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti....	18th Apr 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	16th May "
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	E. Gucchi	13th June "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years.....	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Botsito	17th May "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June "

Excellent accommodation, SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

MARCH 1st, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	320	480
Port Said	425	680	340	510	340	480
Marseilles or Genoa.....	55	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	560	900	472	730	420	640
London viâ Marseilles (overland.) ...	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	...	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
	—City of Bombay ...	4,548	Feb. 2	Feb. 16	Feb. 28	Mar. 21
†	—Aston Hall	3,627	" 12	" 26	Mar. 12	" 31
†	—Methley Hall.....	3,491	" 22	Mar. 8	" 20	" 30
‡	—City of London ...	9,000	" 21	" 4	" 18	Apl. 15
†	City of Karachi...	5,547	Mar. 1	" 13	" 24	Mar. 31
†	City of Carthage....	5,524	" 11	" 22	Apl. 4	Apl. 11
†	Sutton Hall	4,400	" 19	Apl. 2	" 14	" 21
†	Wistow Hall	3,314	" 11	Mar. 26	" 6	" 13
†	City of Agra	4,808	Apl. 19	Apl. 29	May 11	May 18
*	City of Glasgow....	6,457	" 29	May 10	" 21	" 28
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	May 29	June 8	June 19	June 28

Constitute the Express Service.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
—Sails direct from Bombay.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
BUNDESRATH ...	3086	Greinse	25th March 1907.
SOMALI	2585	Birch	8th April 1907.
* GENERAL	3211	Mühbauer	19th April 1907.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DELAGOA, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast Ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also Cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 19TH MARCH, 1907.

PASSAGE SEASON 1907

OUR BOOKING Register is now open for forward Bookings and intending Passengers will kindly communicate with us as early as possible to enable us to secure best available berths.

PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.

BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS or Parcels received and delivered to expected friends free of charge.

SURPLUS baggage shipped cheaply as cargo.

COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGERS' AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
FOR
SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.

Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,
Xerez De La Frontera.

Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.

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Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

MR. JULIUS GOVE

Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.

JULIUS GOVE,

R. SCOTT & CO.'S STABLES,
GILDER ST., NEAR BYCULLA CLUB,
and at
CALCUTTA AND MELBOURNE, *(Australia.)*

NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS
TO BE CLEARED.

IN GOOD CONDITION.

BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

BUILT FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
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J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
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Malted Milk contains all the nutritious elements of malted barley and wheat in combination with pure, rich cow's milk. It is good for all ages, both in and out of health, and especially for Infants, Children, Convalescents and the Aged. It is economical in use, and keeps indefinitely in any climate.

Always Ready. No Cooking Required.

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Gold Capsule.

SECOND TO NONE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

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A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

MOST REFRESHING.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

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16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,20,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

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SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.	
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.	
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.	

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,293,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shanghai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,60,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tichling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....	£ 195,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Drafts granted and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.	
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe, New York.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).		
Thaipeng (Perak).	Hongkong.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

M

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS,
(CITY AND HALL LINES,)
HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 31st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned 14 CERTIFICATES Numbered 2899, 3000, 5004, 5005, 5335, 5443, 5498, 5523, 5616, 7032, 7921, 7959, and 8097, for together 22 SHARES in the BANK OF BOMBAY, last endorsed to JUMNADAS LULLOOBHOY, now deceased, have been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. The notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said certificates in any way :—

Certificate No. 894, for 1 Share No. 7205, originally issued in the name of Sorabjee Manekji Mody.
Certificate No. 1399, for 1 Share No. 9221, originally issued in the name of W. M. Wood.
Certificate No. 3000, for one Share No. 3684, originally issued in name of Frank Chalk and Sophia Chalk, his wife.
Certificate No. 5004, for one Share No. 2858, originally issued in name of Hajee Rahimtoola Jewraj.
Certificate No. 5005, for one Share No. 2859, originally issued in name of Hajee Rahimtoola Jewraj.
Certificate No. 5335, for one Share No. 3811, originally issued in name of William Martin Wood.
Certificate No. 5443, for one Share No. 13,930, originally issued in names of Kallidass Megjee, Bapoobhoy Visram and Vithaldas Purshotam.
Certificate No. 5498, for one Share No. 3138, originally issued in names of Kallidas Megjee, Bapoobhoy Visram and Vithaldas Purshotam.
Certificate No. 5523, for one Share No. 15183, originally issued in names of Kalidass Megjee, Bapoobhoy Visram and Vithaldas Purshotam.
Certificate No. 5616, for one Share No. 12737, originally issued in names of Kallidass Megjee, Bapoobhoy Visram and Vithaldas Purshotam.
Certificate No. 7032, for one Share No. 16077, originally issued in name of Jumnadas Lullooobhoy.
Certificate No. 7921, for 5 Shares No. 18466 to 18470, originally issued in name of Bapoji Pestonji Kharas.
Certificate No. 7959, for 4 Shares No. 9174 to 9177, originally issued in name of Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik.
Certificate No. 8097, for 2 Shares No. 8983 and 8984, originally issued in name of Jumnadas Lullooobhoy.

ગાડકર બાઇ,
i.e., LCDKOREBAI,
JAMIETRAM JIVANRAM,
Executors of the late
JUMNADAS LULLOOBHOY.

BOMBAY, 20th MARCH, 1907.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KARRIM PEER MAHOMED, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client MERWAN RUSTOM SHEBIAR. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, Mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 40, Meadows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of Foras free hold land or ground now joined into one together with the messuage tenement or dwelling chawl standing thereon situate lying and being at Delisle Road, Parel, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 554 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 449, 352, 568, and 569, New Nos. 12469 ; and 1230, and New Survey Nos. 1-2826 and 1 A-2939, and Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward No. 2288 (2-3), and Street Nos. 362, 364A, 366A, and 362B and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Delisle Road, on or towards the West by the property of Lukhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on or towards the North by the property of Abdual Rehimbux Haji Pathan, and on or towards the South by the said Delisle Road, Parel.—Dated this 21st day of March, 1907.

MANECKLAL LALUBHAI,
for Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorney.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE FIRST TOURNAMENT for EUROPEAN AMATEURS only will commence on SATURDAY, March 16th, at 9 P.M., and will continue every night (except Sundays) until the Tournament is completed. Full particulars of the starts, etc., can be seen at the Billiard Room.

FREDERICK BRIDGER,
Tournament Manager.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—
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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Sale of the Rights of Cultivating Lands, Cutting Grass, Catching Fish, Collecting Mango crop, Cbikoo crop, Cocoanuts, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public Auction, at the Tardeo Flat Chowki, TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 8 a.m. (B.T.), the several Rights mentioned hereunder :—

(7) Rights of cutting grass (4 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 5 months) from the old Sonapur ground at Worlee, Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road Health Camp, Main Drain between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, old Hindu cemetery to the north of Clerk Road and from old Mogul cemetery on the South of Clerk Road.

(1) Right of catching fish from water channel on Municipal ground at Cooria for one year.

(1) Right of Drawing toddy from the date trees standing on the burial ground at Haines Road for one year.

(2) Rights of collecting cocoanuts from the Charniwady cemetery at Mahim Bazar Road, and from Worlee New cemetery for one year.

(10) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year, at as many different places, such as Cooria, Sion, Mahim and Worlee reclamation grounds, except at Arthur Road, with right to take water from tank, as well as pieces of land at Sewri, Delisle Road, adjoining the Sheep Market, and 3 different plots at Tardeo.

For details and conditions of sales of the above rights apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or to the Divisional Health Officer, No. 3 Division, in his office near the G. I. P. Railway Parel Station, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF JIWAN PEARLS.

Under instructions from Mr. Mahomed Abdul Wahab Mossiari and on account of Mahomed Bin Abdul Wahab Fahan Messrs. BENNETT & Co will, TO-MARROW SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms :—

One parcel of Pearls consisting of large and small sized Jiwan Pearls weighing in all about 1 800 Bassi Chows.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of the late Mr. Pollard, consisting of one large wardrobe in three pieces, one cheval glass, revolving book-stand, card table and baba iron cot, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 Handsome strong second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 Handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 Grey Pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Air Cooled "Minerva" Motor Bicycle.

BENNETT & CO.
BOMBAY, 22ND MARCH, 1907.

PLEASE NOTE

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Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,
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STOCK :—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
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Suet Puddings and Dumplings
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STEAMING IS BETTER THAN BOILING FOR ALL PUDDINGS.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they were in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

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TO SUB-LET IN DEOLALI.—A LARGE HOUSE, on the Nasik Road, with 4 Bed Rooms and 2 Reception Rooms, fully furnished and the use of all China Crockery and Glass, for the month of April. Undersigned has a lease and pays Rs. 200 Monthly Rent. Apply to Captain J. S. Corlett, 15th Lancers Staff College, Deolali.

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RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazettee* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Rs. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—TAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 33, Churchgate street Branch, Colaba Causeway.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADULJEE and BROTHERS.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly Rs. 7 ; Quarterly Rs. Post free.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8085. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 32/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheap it, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price :—Rs. 2.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required. Dr. A. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to he Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—During month of issue, 2 annas ; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas. Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available Reference charge one Rupee.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" "size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 15, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-13 ; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office,

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report. Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

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on 07 July, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of Pianos, Pianolas, Graphophones Bicycles, Musical Instruments, Music Accessories, and Shop Furniture of the Lyric Stores in Church Gate Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Breslauer & Co., the entire stock-in-trade of the Lyric Stores, consisting of new square, cottage and grand pianos, pianolas, graphophones, feather weight Centaur bicycles, fiddles, guitars, mandolines, flutes, typewriters, handsome Mahogany brass bound semi grand piano, original cost Rs. 1,800, Chippendale church organ and harmonium, large collection of music books, brass and velvet lined piano stools, concertinas, fiddle, drum, phonographs and records, platedware, shop furniture, such as handsome show cases, wall show cases, writing tables, copying press, hanging gas lamps, cupboards, revolving book-stands, piano accessories, felt, ribbons, pictures, insulators and other music accessories, etc.

N. B.—The above will also be sold in small lots by private sale before the auction.

The above is on view.

Auction Sale of 75 Rolls Coir Matting and 25 Bundles Door Mats.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (B.T.), Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mody Bunder by order of Memon Cosman Haji Jackeria and on account and at the risk of Mapla Aboobucker Ahmed Coonji of Alleppey.

Arrived from Alleppey per Fathemari, Luxmi.
Tinda Pandoo—
32 rolls coir matting.
18 bundles door mats.
Arrived from Alleppey per Fatehmari Mahadeoprasad Tindal Kasinath—
43 rolls coir matting.
7 bundles door mats.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods removed the next day.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of M. Breslauer and Co., insolvents, and with the consent of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. Messrs. Crawford & Co. will TOMORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Church Gate Street, Fort, part of the stock in trade of the insolvents, consisting of fancy cretonnes, table covers, tapestries art and Madras muslins, etc.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 25th instant, at 2 30 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as large size cupboard in two pieces, bamboo pattern ladies' writing table, teakwood tea case or plate warmer writing dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards chest-of-drawers revolving book case, Rocking chair, sofas, easy chairs large iron safe, etc.

1 ebonized cottage piano by R. Siegel-in-trade.
A large collection of books.
By order of the concerned—
1 Remington billet size typewriter carriage, accommodated paper 14 inches long and writes a line 12 inches long.
1 Hammond foolscap size typewriter, writing a line of about 7 1-2 inches long.
1 York foolscap size typewriter, writing a line of about 7 1-2 inches long.
2 Hartford foolscap size typewriters, single and double keyboard, writing a line of about 7 1-2 inches long.
1 Densmore billet size carriage, only writing a line 12 inches long.
1 Densmore with interchangeable carriages, one foolscap and one brief writing lines of 7½ and 12 inches respectively.
2 Franklin foolscap size typewriters, writing a line of 7½ inches long.
1 Key-tone foolscap size typewriter, writing a line of 7½ inch s long.
1 Granville foolscap size typewriter, writing a line of 7½ inches long.
1 Ballock foolscap size edouble keyboard typewriter writing a line of 7½ inches long.
Also billiard cloth, plane and ebony butted cues, brushes, bills, etc.
By order and for account and at the risk of whom it may concern—
3 cases petroleum cooking stoves.
By order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. Fetterle, trading as Reliance Watch Co. Hornby Road :—
1 large pearl, weighing about 17 chows.
1 second-hand gold ladies' watch.

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double seated brougham.
1 light vis-a-vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of 1250 Pieces Checked and Fancy Chuddars and 75 Dozen Assorted and Turkish Towels and Shop Furniture, etc.

High Court.—O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 91 of 1907.
Rahabai, widow ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
Memon Abdul Satar ..... Defendant.

On MONDAY the 25th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, under instructions from N. C. Macleod Esq., the Receiver appointed therein, the following piece goods, towels etc., removed from Bhaipaila Street shop comprising.

1100 pieces fancy chudder 2½ to 5 yards,
1100 ,, checked ,, 44 yards.
75 doz. assorted towels.
5 ,, Turkish towels and sundry piece goods.

Also main boxes, weighing scales with weights shelves, pillows, blank books, etc.

The above to be taken delivery of the next day after sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.
SALE AT 7-30 A. M,
Auction Sale of Choice and Rare Plants in Tubs and Pots.

On Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. Crawford & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Vachaghandi's bungalow, next to Readymoney House, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of begonias, dracenas, adiantum (ferns) creepers, crotons, palms of sorts, standard roses and other ornamental plants, etc., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the plants are on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office and next to Batha House and the Coach Factory, valuable and handsome dining, drawing and bedroom and office furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslauer and Dawji Canji, such as sliding dining table, chairs, side board, dinner waggons, marble topped tables and teapoys, corner cabinets, plush-lined suite of sofas and chairs, large writing table, revolving bookcase and office chair, American library bookcase with cabinet and writing table, teakwood panel, single and double bedsteads, single and double almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, tile topped teapoys, gown stands, partition screen, low and easy chairs, Hink's and Messenger's lamps porcelain, terracotta and marble figures and table ornaments, small tent, books, China and coir mattings, sweet tone cottage piano, by Rose in good order, glass and crockeryware by Arms and Navy, etc., the property of Major Hildebrand, General Manager, Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of 354 BALES YARN.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy the Proprietor of the Victoria Mills and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.—

354 bales yarn Nos. 12 12½ and 20.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

The bales will be sold in convenient lots and are open for inspection at the Victoria Mills on Fergusson Road, for the intending purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Strathey House," on Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome artistic design furniture by Roberts, Breslauer and others, such as large dining table and chairs, large mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble-topped round tables and teapoys, cabinets and chiffoniers, single and double bedsteads, clothes press, single and double mirrored door almyrahs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, revolving top office table, ice box, Singapore cane furniture, hall lamps, astronomical telescope in case, one large very rare Old Sheffield silver plated branched centre piece, large size very rare, old figure of Chinaman with umbrella and children, large blue old China jars and old Chinaware, 35 volumes leather bound Encyclopaedia Britannica with supplement, Burton's Arabian nights entertainments in 13 volumes

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Quilos, 4,941 tons, Captain J, Anderson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Steamer Islanda 3,360 tons, Captain H. J. Brooks sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom Cargo.

THE steamer Lord Antrim, 1,994 tons, Captain W Watt, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Akyab, with a cargo of rice.

THE steamer Havraise, 3,504 tons, Captain J Cartan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea 3,219 tons Captain F Boyer, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general, cargo and passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, 2,902 tons, Captain W G Gunnage, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hermes .....Capt Nicholson.....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr Black.....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook ...Lt A R Harold.....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone ...Lt G H Finnis.....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Bowman .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing .....Comdr Barker .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Mar. 21.

Alcana .....3812 Morgan .....T M & Co
Akbar .....1440 Baldwin .....H C Joosab
Bedouin .....2343 Sandow .....K N & Co
Belle of France ...2468 Leslie .....Cory Bros & Co
Clan Maclean.....2952 Gannge F.....Muir & Co
Clematis .....2529 Davis .....A Yull & Co
Delavara.....2496 Cabot.....
Goalpara .....1358 Morrison .....M M & Co
Havrarsi.....3504 Cartan.....
Helice .....860 Knudsen .....P F C & Co
Island .....2360 Brooks.....M M & Co
Imaum .....270 Wigdahl ...Antwerp.....K Nixon & Co
Laleau .....2273 Ross .....K N & Co
Lord Antrim.....1954 Watt .....
Morienfels .....3560 Molfers.....Glade & Co
Naseri .....911 Primrose ...P Gulf..23-3 B & P S N Co
Newbridge .....2397 Notman .....G G Tyrar
Nawab .....2041 Clingan .....T M & Co
Ormidale.....2305 Hamilton.....K Nixon & Co
Putiala .....1229 Sedion.....M M & Co
Peninsular .....3919 Palmer .....Aden .....23-3 P & O Co
Queda .....4944 .....M M & Co
Rahmani.....1872 Storey .....B & P S N Co
Shanghan .....2566 Davison .....Shah S N Co
Thanlin .....2355 Grant.....Shah S N Co
Umta.....3402 Lorne .....M M & Co
Unity .....922 Targessen...R'goon ..W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Mar. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
B	Kirkfield	2289	Dermody	N F		F Muir & Co
C&R	City of London	3092	Black	Kchi	22-3	K N & Co
D&E	Manoton	6720	Edwards	A'werp	26-3	T M'son & Co
F	Quilos	4941	Anderson	Calcutta	21-3	M M & Co
G	Kt Templar	4601	Billett	Kobe	23 3	K N & Co
H	Somali	1623	Birch	Durban	3-4	A Strandes
K	Kagoshima Maru	3781	Kori	Kobe	26-3	N Y Kaisha
N	Umbalil	2145	Richards	M'borough	26-3	R A Willis
P	Hoeninec	993	Jenkins	Mauritius	23-3	B & P S N Co
Q	King Frederick	2337	Jones	Genoa	23-3	J M & Co
Q	Colobaria	3436	LeGrand	Calcutta	23-3	M M & Co

H W P D

Courland		760	Ebrahim G	Perts	215	B S & Co
Ponani		552	Esmail	B'nagar	23-3	Ro S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Scindia	3253	Abrey	L'p'ol	25-3	W & A G & Co
2	Dumbea	3219	Boyer		21-3	M Maritimes Co
3	Beatrice	2139	Randall	Kobe	30-3	H N Hussain
4	Hindustan	2389	Hair	D'kirk	25-3	W & A G & Co
5	Aston Hall	2323	Gribble	Lpool	313	K N & Co
6	Coquet	2864	Walker		30-3	T M & Co
6	Wellington	3626	Tait	Hull	15-3	W & A G & Co
7	Shirala	3403	Scott	N F		M M & Co
8	Semirames	3444	Winterhatter	Trieste	23-3	A I S N Co
10&11	Colaba	3893	Robertson	A'werp	23-3	M M & Co
12	Caledonia	3522	Tocque	London	30-3	P & O Co
14	Africa	1307	McLean		25-3	M M & Co
16	Baluchistan	1711	Davies	N F		M M & Co

H W V D

Lhasa		936	McDiarmid	K'chi	29-3	M M & Co

M W D D

Bahaduri		829	Fakeera	Mang'lore	22-3	Bo S N Co

M D D.

Devanha		4785	Hide	Repairing	N F	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Lord Antrim s	Watt	Akyab March 9
21	Clan Maclean s	Gunnage	Glasgow Feb 15
	Havraise s	Cartan	Mauritius March 11

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Umballa s	Hugill	Calcutta
	Kola s	Maxon	Persian Gulf
	City of Bombay	McNeil	Liverpool
	Dumbea s	Boyer	Marseilles
	Quilos s	Anderson	Calcutta
	Islanda s	Brooks	Karachi

The steamer Labuan for Melbourne &c., began to load yesterday :—

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—760 bales cotton, Ralle Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—50 bales cotton Relle Bros.

FOR HULL.

Manaton s—7,368 swt cottonseed Ralle Bros.

FOR LEITH.

Hindustan s—1,116 cwt cottonseed Ralle Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bonurames s—4 bales cotton Ralle Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hindustan s—231 bales cotton Ralle Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B, V, R.

Bombay, March 22.

935 Detail—Sunday the 24th Instant.
The Battalion will parade for Divine Service.
Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 6 p m.
Dress, Uniform with Forage Caps, Putties and Side Arms.
Medals to be worn.
936 Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the following Matches will be fired at Ghat Kopar as under :—
Saturday the 23rd instant—Match No 5, commencing at 7 a m.
Saturday the 23rd inst Cadet Match No 10, commening at 9 a m.
Sunday the 24th instant—Match No 6, commencing at 7 a m,

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, March 22.

207 DRILL INSTRUCTION.

There will be Drill and Instruction at the old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder daily at 7-30 a.m.
The Head-Quarters of No 2 Co B V A at Nesbit Road will be open every night for Drill at 9 p.m.
The above parade are specially ordered to enable non efficients to make themselves efficient by the 31st instant in accordance with Rule 12 of Corps Rules to which special attention is drawn.

205 COMPETITIONS.

The following Competitions will be held as under :—

Competitions.	Place.	Date and Time.
I Layers	Mahalaxmi Fort..	30th March 7 a m
II Wheel Cup	Do	6th April 5 p m
III Hamilton Shield Inter Company ...	Cresent site (Opposite Army and Navy stores.)	13th April 6-30 p m
IV D R F	Saluting Battery.	20th April 5 p m

Entries for D R F Competition to be in Head Quarter office by morning of the 19th Inst April.
Entries for Layers Competition to be in Head Quarter office by morning of the 29th Inst.
Attention is drawn to the Hamilton Shield Competition which has been altered to an Inter Company Competition with reference to above competition.
Instructional parades will be held as under.
D R F Every Wednesday evening until further orders at the Saluting Battery at 7 p m.
Layers at Mahalaxmi Fort at 7 a m on the following dates, March 25th, and 28th.

208 CLASS FIRING.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing on Saturday the 23rd instant at 4 p.m. and on Sunday the 24th instant at 7 a.m. It is requested that every member who has not fired his class will endeavour to do so on the above dates.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

There will be a Smoking Concert at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder on Saturday next at 9 p m members of the Corps and their friends are cordially invited.

HELMSLEY Workhouse (Yorks) is said to contain among its inmates the heir to an earldom. He is Frank Barr, and the Rev. William Hughes, one of the Guardians, states that Barr is a direct descendant of the Earl of Selkirk, who after the battle of Flodden lost his estates and, coming to England, settled in the wild moorland country at Hawnby. A copy of Barr's genealogy which goes back to Edward I., is in the possession of a lady at York.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT. During piercing winds and excessive variations of temperature every one is more or less liable to internal and external disease. Throat, chest, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin all suffer in some degree, and may be relieved by rubbing in this Ointment, aided by proper doses of the Pills, for administering which full directions accompany each box; in truth anyone who thoroughly masters Holloway's "instructions" will, in remedying disease, exchange the labour of an hour for the profit of a lifetime. All bronchial, pulmonary and throat disorders require that the Ointment should be thoroughly well rubbed upon the skin twice a day with great regularity, considerable brisk ness and much persistance.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *March* 20.] [BOMBAY, *March* 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	85½	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	95	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	101		¼
3½ do. Govt Securities	65⅝		¼
Bar Silver in London	30½		¼
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30⅛		¼
Do. in New York	66½		¼
Exchange on London at Paris	25 33	¼	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·5 01	¼	
Do. do. do. New York	4·83		
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	Since	17 Jan.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	5⅛%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5⅛%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5⅛%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3½%		¼
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4½%		¼

Amount Paid into the Bank of England ... £ 250 000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 4-16d. unchanged.
Bills on Bombay ... Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4⅛d.
Transfers on Bombay, Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 7-16d.

Council Bills :—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50.00,000—

Rs. 7.50 000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 9.90.000 " " to Bombay.
" 6.50.000 " " to Madras.

Rs. 23.90,000 at 1s. 4 7-16 d.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs. 13.90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 12.20.000 " " to Bombay.

Rs. 26.10,000 at 1s. 4 7-16 d.

Average rate of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·15.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 81.30,000
Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 50,00,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot	...	...	...	...	Steady
Futures	...	...	...	...	Steady
East Indian	...	...	...	...	Dull
Manchester	...	...	...	...	mutilated
Total Sales	...	...	...	...	12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export				...	1.000
Imports	...	...	...	...	21.000
Mid-Americans	...	...	...	...	5·95+02
Egyptian F, G, F. Brown				...	11½ unchd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
mutilated.				
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
mutilated.				

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 31.000 bales
Do. do. last year... 18.000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 36.000 "
Do. to Continent ... 15.000 "
Spot Cotton—11·00 unchanged.

Futures.—Month of March, 9·33 + 06 } Declined early
Do. do. July, 9·50 + 03 } owing to bearish ginners Figure and advanced later through bull support and short covering.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10½ unchgd
Futures—Month of May 10·19 + 01
Do. do. July 10 30 + 01
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

COTTON GINNED,

Washington March 20.

The U. S. Census Bureau in its final report on the Cotton Crop for the Season just finished gives the total quantity ginned at 13,291,000 Commercial Bales.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—28½ old Terms—March/April London, Sellers Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 50 April/May—Dunkirk—Sellers Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent ex-ship. 49 April-May—Dunkirk—Sellers, Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 44 Mar.-Apl—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.

Linseed—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 Apl.-May.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7½ unchgd.

Rubber—

Para Rubber—5s. 10½d. Value.

Arrival—"Koerber," "Touraine,"

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Gold.....	76,800	London	Oriental	Mercantile Bank
19 Boxes Gold..	12,13,440	London	Oriental	National Bank
4 Boxes Gold...	3,07,200	London	Oriental	Chartered Bank
4 Boxes Gold Sovereigns..	2,30,400 / 42,000	London	Oriental	Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
2 Boxes Sovereigns	1,35,000	Alexandria	Africa	Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
49 Bars Silver ..	1,05,900	Adelaide	Dumbia	National Bank
1 Box Silver ..	1,736	Hodeida	Mozaffari	H Lalji and Co
1 Bundle Rs. ..	888	Muscat	Goalpara	Mack Mackenzie and Co
6 Bundles Sovereigns Rs.	1,440 / 13,760	Muscat	Goalpara	Sundry Natives
1 Bundle Rs. ..	1,000	Busreh	Hoseinee	A Soostry
1 Box Sovereigns.	7,500	Jeddah	Samirami	O Heerji

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday.

Cotton	14.810	bales.
Wheat	15.351	cwts.
Linseed	8.590	"
Rapeseed...	13.415	"
Gingellyseed	5.247	"
Poppyseed	377	"
Groundnuts	487	"
Castorseed	3.259	"
Rice	23.496	"
Myrabollams	2.722	"
Cottonseed	95.285	"
Gram	1.700	"
Joowar	3.301	"
Maize	...	"

Statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 8th March to 15th March 1907. In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

Receipts—

Purchased silver...	104
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, etc.	.....
Native State Coins	.....
Total	104

Coinage—

New Rupees and small coin delivered to Treasuries and Currency Department...	57
New Rupees made over to Native States..	.....
Total	57

Balance of Bullion and Coin—

New coins ready for delivery	13
Gold Standard Reserve	246
Currency Bullion	192
Other Government Bullion...	31
Withdrawn and uncurrent coins	.....
Total.....	482

BOMBAY, MARCH 21.

All markets closed owing to a holiday.

Liverpool Opening—

Opening tone ... ... Firm
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 11,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·62	5·62	5·62	5·62	5·62
+04				
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·60	5·59	5·56	5·55	
+04				

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 21.

The Freight Market continues firm, but at the moment, enquiry has slackened and shippers are inclined to hold off, owing to weak market advices from Home.

The S. S. "Hartlepool" and "Abana" are reported fixed at Home, "Hartlepool" April loading two ports at 15/9 and "Abana" April-May, picked ports, at 15/6, or with 2,000 tons seeds guaranteed at 15/3.

THE STAFF AND THE STUDENTS OF THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

A meeting of the Local Committee of the All India Mahomedan Educational Conference was held yesterday afternoon in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, to consider the recent troubles in the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim occupied the chair. On the motion of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, seconded by Khan Bahadur Abdur Reheman Kaduani, the following resolution was adopted :—

"That this meeting while regretting the recent occurrences at Aligarh that led to the temporary closing of the College, is of opinion that on account of the strained relations between the staff and the students, the inclusion of the Principal of the College as a matter of principle in the recently appointed Commission of enquiry, was undesirable." On the motion of Mr. Ali Akbar Fyzee, seconded by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, the following resolution was passed :—

"This meeting fully hopes that the Commission, instead of confining its enquiries to the immediate causes, will investigate the nature of the relations that existed between the staff and the students for sometime past and their causes; and the students, bearing in mind the past traditions of the College and the moderation with which they have hitherto acted, will render all possible assistance at the enquiry."

The following resolution was then adopted on the motion of Mr. Maulvi Abdulla Ahmed, seconded by Mr. Khan Bahadur Kadwani.

"That this meeting is further of opinion that in the interest of the College, the report of the commission ought to be published for the information of the Public."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the business before the meeting.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "SEMIRAMIS."

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Semiramis", to-day, from the Victoria Dock No. B.

The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. B, at 2-30 p. m. sharp on the 22nd March. Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health, Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 12 noon sharp on the 22nd March :—

Mr and Mrs Angier, Misses 2 Angier, Mrs Aren, child and 2 infants, Comm S Bizio-Gradenigo, Lieut Bogie, Lieut Buchanan, Lieut Campbell, Mrs A M Connell, Mrs W Cruickshank, Misses 2 Cruickshank, Miss Donaldson, Lt C Dunlop, Revd Ewing and Mrs D., and child, Miss Ewing, Mrs D J Fleming, and infant, Mr and Mrs Glass, Mr M M Gandevia, Mrs F Goldschmidt, The Hon Mr and Mrs Hamilton-Russell, and Maid, Mr and Mrs Kanny 2 children, infant and Governess, Miss Kanny, Mr and Mrs J D Katelee, Lieut M G Lee, Mr and Mrs C Leipziger, Mr J H Lewis, Revd and Mrs H E Lundborg, Mr and Mrs Mawson, Mrs Molesworth, Miss Molesworth, Mr R C L Morice, Miss Nathan, Revd and Mrs J Nilen, Capt R Nutall, Mr W Pelly, Mrs Perfect, Misses Perfect 2, Mr A Platt, Mr N U Pundole, Mrs N Rothfeld, Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz, and Maid, Lieut Robertson, Mr Stamm, Miss A Tailor-Churchill, Mrs Tedder and infant, Major Thacker, To Aden, Revd J Trail, Col A L M Turner, Mr and Mrs H R Woolbert and child, Mrs A S Wright and infant.

STRING BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill and Officers of 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteer String Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Malandane Bandmaster Commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day

March	International.....Robert
Three Dances Henry VIII	..... Edward German
Selection	Maritana.....Wallace
Valse	Les Folees .....Beringer
Selection	The Duchess of Dantzic....Caryll
Cake Walk	The Coons Patrol.....A Latter

° No. 1 Morris Dances, No. 2 Shephirds Dance, No 3 Torch Dance

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay "Government Gazette," March 21.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Panachand Jeychand Mehta, B A, to be substantive pro tem Fifth Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent vice Mr Chamanlal G Mehta, seconded and to do duty as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, pending further orders.

Mr F B Young, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Maratha States, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 2nd May 1907, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr A M T Jackson, M A (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, I C S, on return to duty, to be Political Agent, Surat, vice Mr A S A Westropp, I C S, and Mr J T Scotson, B A (Cantab), I C S, to act as Political Agent, Surat, from the date of taking over charge from Mr A S A Westropp, I C S, and pending relief by Mr A M T Jackson, I C S.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant A P Wodehouse, 122nd Rajputana Infantry to be Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Major W Ayerst.

Lieutenant Wodehouse is also appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to appoint Lieutenant Wodehouse, under section 22 of the said Code, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

His Excellency in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieutenant Wodehouse, under section 6 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad, and under section 8 of Act XIII of 1889, to declare that the value of the suit which are to be cognizable by him shall not exceed Rs. 60.

GEORGE THOMPSON, the Lurgan man, whose seat of staying in bed for twenty-nine years has brought him a notoriety which, it is said, he resents very much, has received from a Manchester music-hall an offer of £8 a week to appear for a certain period. It was not stated that particular role or class of business he was expected to undertake. He has not yet accepted the offer. He declares he will never go to bed any more. The sight of the green fields and the busy world during a brief walk he took has changed the current of his ideas, and now, at the age of forty-two, he is determined to make amends for the years misspent in bed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE—March 8, at Elysee Cottage, Darjeeling, the wife of Mr. C. Baldwin Mackenzie, of a daughter.
SLOANE-STANLEY—Feb 18, at 40 Seymour Street, W., the wife of Captain Cecil Vivian Sloane-Stanley, of a daughter.
WELLS—March 7, at Khanewal, the wif. of H. Spencer Wells, Assistant Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DUNNOLY—GABBET—March 2, at Jhansi, India, Major Kenneth J. G. Dunnolly, 6th Jat Light Infantry, Indian Army, of Farley Belgate, to Marion Catharine, daughter of the late Colonel Joseph Gabbett, C.B., of Limerick.
LOWIS—COFFIN—March 9, at Sathi, by the Rev. R. Yates John B. F. Lowis, Manager of the Bettiah Raj, and eldest son of Col. R. F. Lowis, (late R. A.) to Gladys Mary, second daughter of S. E. Coffin, Esq., of Sathi, Champaran.

DEATHS.

DAWSON—March 16, at "Ashleigh," Bangalore, Henrietta, the second daughter of late G. E. S. Dawson, of Rangoon.
LOW—March 17, at Banda, of enteric, John Roger Low, I.C.S., aged 26.
MAIDEN—March 19, at Shenstone Park, Chetput, Madras, Eva Lndiana, second daughter of the late Captain J. W. Maiden, Port Officer of Cochin, and niece of the late Captain C. H. Rowland, R.N.R., of the Madras Marine Department.—English and Australian papers, please copy.
MADGE—March 6, at Calcutta, Ella Mariana Matilda, wife of Edward Herbert Madge, aged 40 years, 8 months.
MANCHIP—Dec. 25, at Banks, Solomon Islands, Phyllis May, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Manchip, aged 9 months.
REEVES—March 8, at Balasore, Orissa, Elisa Marjorie Veronique, the dearly loved infant daughter of Lieut. S. R. Reeves, R.A., and Mrs. Reeves, aged 8 months and 17 days.

CHINA.

DEATH.

WARREN—Feb. 13, at Hongkong, of enteric fever, Captain Frank Warren, Royal Artillery, eldest son of General Sir Charles Warren, aged 35 years.

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Saccharo Chirettine, per bottle, Rs. 1-0, 1-8 & 2 8
Chirettones. (The above in *tablet* form), per bottle, Re. 1 0
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 42m.; Sun sets, 6h. 50m. ; High water, 3-36m., 5-30a.; Low water, 10-20m., 11-35a.

P. and O. s. s. Oriental, with English Mails of the 8th inst., due to arrive at 2 p. m.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Oriental Buildings, 3 p. m.
B. B. B. A. Society, Annual meeting, 6 p.m. (S.T.)
Grant Medical College, Annual Prize-distribution, Sir Lawrence Jenkins presiding, 6 p. m.
Y. M. C. A., Annual Meeting, Y. M. C. A. Hall 6-30 p.m.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus,
Elysium Skating Rink.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Japan per extra s.s., "Knight Templar" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m., on Monday, the 25th instant.—Mails for Singapore China and Japan per extra s.s. "Kogoshima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on the 26th inst. Parcel mail for French-China and Japan close at 1 p. m. on the same day.

LANTERN LECTURE :—Last evening a Lantern Lecture on "Varallo," the Sacred Mount, was delivered before a large audience at St. Mary's Ex-Students' Union, Woodland Hill, Byculla, by Mr. L. U. Monggini, beginning with a description of the routes leading to the principal Italian ports of Venice and Genoa. The lecturer took the audience on to the central junction of Milan, then to the provincial old town of Novara showing several excellent views of the above mentioned cities. From Novara a branch line leads to Varallo and the views of the different chapels on the sacred Mount, 40 in number, were thrown on the screen in quick succession. Varallo itself is an ideal spot in summer, not very far from Monte Rosa out in the midst of grand mountain scenery. Of late years its fame has spread far and wide and those who wish to see it before its looses it old world charm should do so at the earliest opportunity. Altogether the lecture proved very interesting and it is to be hoped that another similar lecture may be arranged, so as to give people who are leaving for England an opportunity of getting acquainted with the route to this ideal place and a chance of seeing what has been described as a most wonderful part of Northern Italy.

TROMBAY LEPER HOME.

Visit by the Governor and Sir Charles Rivaz.

ON Wednesday evening, the 20th instant, His Excellency Lord Lamington, accompanied by Sir Charles Rivaz and Captain Maynell, visited the Allbless Leper Home at Trombay. His Excellency was met at the steps of the Asylum by Dr. D'Monte, Secretary of the Home, and other members of the Committee of the Home. The Revd. Fathers Gyr and Martin were also present. His Excellency and Sir Charles Rivaz went round the hospital and made minute enquiries into the cases of the different sufferers and their sympathy with the poor sufferers was deep and heartfelt. His Excellency expressed himself entirely satisfied with the management of the Home, and stated that the question of housing and looking after the lepers in Bombay was anxiously pressing the Government, and that he was thankful to the Committee for undertaking the care of lepers and helping the Government in their work.

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is disheartening to read in your issue of this morning the remarks of "A Native Thinker." I suppose that all of us at times write and say things very like nonsense, and I fear he has done so in this instance. I cannot go into the matter in detail here, but if the writer will go to the Parel Laboratory and study things on the spot I make bold to assert that a few hours will convince him, or any other reasoning man, that the case for inoculation is proved up to the hilt, and that the suggestion that it can lay the seeds of any other disease is hopelessly wrong. To assert also that if its efficacy is proven, Haffkine should rank above Jenner is equally inaccurate because plague is a disease indigenous to rats, abnormal in man; small-pox is not; plague is a local disease, a result of bad sanitation, small-pox is world-wide and defies sanitation; plague prophylaxis is, admittedly, neither as certain, nor as lasting as vaccination, I agree with his remarks as to oriental fatalism, but Nature has her own way of dealing with such follies, by the simple, if chaotic, method of continuing to rub in the lesson by killing off the fatalists ad infinitum. Sooner or later the lesson will be learned, but those of us who know, or by taking some trouble can know, should think not once, or twice, but many times, before writing or saying anything which might, directly or indirectly, delay or hinder a good work the whole object of which is to benefit the ignorant masses and to try and mitigate an enormous amount of human misery and suffering.—Yours, &c.,

A PLAGUE EXPERT.

Bombay, March 21st.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A FLOURISHING BUSINESS IN BREAD AND BUTTER.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell has decided the suit in which Mariambibi, widow of Sheikh Ahmed, a man who had established a flourishing business in bread butter, was the plaintiff; and Ibbrahim Abdula and others, were the defendants. There was likewise another suit disposed of by the same learned Judge. In this other suit, Gafur Abdul Kadar alias Balamia Kasam Uranka was the plaintiff; and Mariambibi, widow, and others were the defendants. Mr. Jafarbhoy Rahimtoolla and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co., appeared for Mariambibi, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas & Co., appeared for Abdul Kadar and Gafur, Mr. Jardine and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Madhowji Kamdar and Chotubhoy, appeared for Ibbrahim Abdula, and Khatunbibi and her children. Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by the same firm of solicitors, appeared for Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Administrator General of Bombay.

Mr. Justice Russell said the two suits had been filed together: the pedigrees put in, showed the relationship of the parties. Mariambibi's suit was against Ibbrahim Abdula, Sheikh Hasan's widow, Khatunbibi; the latter's minor children Shamshudin and Hawabibi; and the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the deceased Sheikh Hasan. Mariambibi prayed for a declaration that the house, shop, and other property, mentioned in the plaint, were acquired by her husband out of a flourishing bread and butter business, and were her property; and neither belonged to Shaikh Hasan, deceased, nor to the other relations, who were poor nephews, whom her husband had employed in the business. The first defendant said he was an unnecessary party; one of the nephews in question named Shaikh Hasan was his son-in-law: he was dead, but to him belonged, and through him to his widow Khatunbibi, first defendant's daughter, the house in Kazi Street, and the shop in which the bread and butter business was carried on. Shaikh Hasan was a man, respectable and rich: he had buffaloes of his own; and he kept a horse and carriage. Plaintiff Mariambibi, being a poor relation, was kept by Shaikh Hasan to look after his children, and to do sundry domestic work. Shaikh Hasan died on 6th June 1905 as defendants 2, 3, and 4 were minors, the management of the property of the deceased was entrusted to his servants, named Bala *alias* Abdulkasam Mahomedkasam, and Jangu *alias* Gafurkasam. When he found both of them in league with the plaintiff, he got an order under sections 17 and 18 of the Administrator-General's Act, on the 20th July 1905. In the other suit Abdul Kadar and his brother Gafur, two of the nephews, against Mariambibi Khatunbibi and her children; and the Administrator-General, it was stated that the properties, and the profits accruning from the bread and butter business, were not the sole property of the heirs of Shaikh Hasan, as alleged; plaintiffs had an interest in the business with their aunt Mariambibi and so forth.

His Lordship found that Mariambibi was the owner of the business started by her husband, Shaik Ahmed, since deceased; after his demise it was carried on with the assistance of her nephews Abdul Rehman and Hasan, and later also by other nephews, Abdul Kadar and Gafur. She was, therefore, entitled to the estate and effects of her husband: the claim of Shaikh Hasan's representative and of Abdul Kadar and Gafur failed. Decree in favour of

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Re. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
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OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*.

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Standard Sympathetic Indian Cottage Piano, Rs. 780 increased to Rs. 825.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH. 22, 1907.

THE FERREIRA RAID.

THE South African papers this week bring full reports of the trial of Pieter Fischer *alias* Ferreira and his associates, who took part in the recent raid, on the charge of murdering a private of the Cape Mounted Police in November last. These reports make it clear that the prisoners' statements to the effect that they were instigated by officials in German South-West Africa to raise a revolution were absolutely untrue and show that the German Military Commandant, Captain Siebert, did all, in fact, more than we could expect of him, to apprize the nearest transfrontier police of Ferreira's intentions. The German Commandant and other officers took the trouble to attend the trial and volunteered evidence. An artillery officer, Captain Max Brosiz, was the first witness and deposed that Ferreira, who styled himself the General of the revolutionaries, was a blacksmith, employed by him at Davignab which post he commanded, and the other men were either scouts or blacksmiths. They were Dutch not Germans and although under martial law were in civil employ. None of them was called upon to take any oath of allegiance, but merely to sign a contract of service. Ferreira had once acted as a conductor of patrol, but at the time he led his expedition into the Gordonia district was to all interests and purposes a civilian and not a German subject. His associates were more or less under his influence and in their attack on the British police post, acted, as they pleaded, entirely under his orders —though he was but a youth of twenty-one, and a man without any military ability or experience as a soldier or a leader of men beyond such as he had acquired in a skirmish with Hottentots for which he, missionaries and other non-combatants who assisted in quelling a native disturbance, received military decorations. The story of the manner in which Ferreira and his ridiculous following held up isolated individuals and finally made a midnight attack on a police-camp, held by two privates of the Cape Mounted Police, one of whom they shot, has already been told. That they were captured and charged with simple murder, instead of a political offence has occasioned some surprise, but after reading the evidence in the case, it is impossible not to recognise that the German instigation story was utterly without foundation.

Ferreira's case was that he was in the employ of the German Government, and that he received orders from Captain Siebert to get several Dutchmen together, among them Jooste and Fischer, and cross the border for a specific purpose. The purpose was that they should create a disturbance on the British side of the border in order to assist the Germans in dealing with the Hottentots on their side. Certain complaints had been made by the German officials, and various statements had been made on that side of the border to the effect that the Hottentots crossed and attacked the Germans, and then, before the Germans could get hold of them, went back to the Colony, and that owing to these circumstances the rebellion in German territory was being prolonged. What Captain Siebert's motive was if he induced these men to come across and create this disturbance, counsel did not know. There was only one thing he could suggest, and that was that he may have thought that if owing to his action he could procure peace sooner he would get promotion. The younger Ferriera, in the box, said that at Liefdood, Captain Siebert sent him to Davignab to fetch his brother (by whom he meant Fischer) and get together some men. He said they were to cross the border. He did not at that time tell them why they were to cross. Witness went to Davignab, and got some men together. He went with a convoy. His instructions were to get some men together at Davignab, and leave them there, which he did, and return to Liefdood with his brother. When he returned to Liefdood, he reported to Captain Siebert what he had done. Captain Siebert told his brother and himself to come up to his house later on, which they did. Captain Siebert then told witness's brother that he had sent for them to send them across the border. Witness's brother said: No, he could not go. They asked what they were to go and do. Then Captain Siebert told them "to bring about a revolution." They were to do this because the English had sent over certain Hottentots to cause a disturbance, or create a revolution on the German side. They were told that the English had sent the Hottentots over during the War. Ferreira refusing, Captain Siebert replied: "You are a German soldier. You must obey my orders. If you do not you will be punished severely." Whereupon he consented and, with his brother and others, started off. Under cross-examination, Ferreira declared that his followers were trained by the German Imperial Military authorities. "And all they could train," remarked Counsel, "were six men, three horses one mule, and one man on foot?" "Yes" replied Ferreira, "They said that was quite sufficient." "To capture the Cape of Good Hope?" asked Counsel. "To start a rebellion" was the reply.

Captain Siebert went into the witness-box and gave a categorical denial. But it was hardly necessary. Judge Lange in his summing up, dealing with possible motives for the raid, said: There was the war story and the statement that it was done at the instigation of the Germans, or the possibility that the accused were actuated by a spirit of devilment. It was well-known that during the late war, although there were a great many soldiers and moving columns about, bands of men varying in strength from thirty to ten kept whole districts of the Colony in an unsettled state. Small bands of men hiding in the mountains roamed about from farm to farm carrying off provisions and frightening the women and children during the absence of the men on patrol. Those bands kept that sort of thing up for lengthened periods, despite the presence of military columns right and left, and that the residents in the effected districts formed themselves into special police corps. It was possible that the accused might have thought that they could carry on a game of that sort in the Gordonia and other out-of-the-way districts. It was clear that the accused banded together in German territory and crosssd the border with the distinct object of causing mischief—whether rebellion, robbery or murder. As to their real intentions, evidence to the effect that they all knew of the proposed attack on the police camp, and that statements were made about "catching the police in bed" and "shooting the women and children"; and also the statement said to have been made at the first farm visited, "From this onwards you will hear of murder." Was it likely, asked the Judge, that a German officer of the stamp of Captain Siebert and others they had had before them would ask men like the accused to cross the border and cause a rebellion? Of course it might be said that if such instructions were given to Ferreira the fact that they were given would never be admitted, but Ferreira never spoke of being the advance guard of a German force, or of having the German army behind him and moreover there was the evidence that Captain Siebert, the officer who was alleged by Ferreira to have given the instructions, sent a warning message as soon as he became acquainted of the fact that Ferreira had crossed the border. Both Judge and jury declined for a moment to believe the story. We are only astonished that they did not recommend the detention of Ferreira for examination by lunacy specialists, for his action was more like that of a lunatic than a sane, if mischievous, person.

DOYEN OF THE I. C. S. — Who is the doyen of the I. C. S.? The question is interesting, as showing the possibility or otherwise of an Anglo-Indian whose best years have been spent in India attaining longevity. The question is of course not an easy one, but Mr. Robert Cust, of Elm Park Gardens, London, S.W., is probably well up in the running for the doyenship of the I. C. S. At any rate Mr. Cust is an extremely interesting old gentleman, with a recollection of things Anglian and Indian which in this century are looked upon as ancient history. He shares with the Father of the Peerage, Lord Gwydyr, the distinction of having been present at no less than three coronations—a fact for which his creditable origin was responsible, for his father was a brother of the 1st Earl Brownlow, whose father, the first baron, was Speaker of the House of Commons from 1761 to 1770. Mr. Cust's mother was a daughter of an Earl of Kilmorey, and his nephew, Mr. Cokayne Cust, is heir to the Brownlow barony, though the earldom will become extinct with the present holder. Mr. Cust is now eighty-six years of age. As a boy of ten he saw King William IV. crowned in Westminster Abbey; a few years later he saw the young Queen Victoria invested with the Royal Insignia in the same historic pile, and he was one of the handful of octogenarians who were present at the crowning of King Edward. In his twenty-second year he came out to India from Eton and Haileybury, John Company's famous school on Hertford Heath, and two years later he was winning laurels at Mudki and Ferozeshah, and he was in the battle of Sobraon and the taking of Lahore in 1846. He took part in the settlement of the Punjab after the Mutiny, and having held the highest posts in the Civil Department in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab he was appointed a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and became Home Secretary to the Government of India in 1864. Mr. Needham Cust completed twenty-three years' service in the country, and then returned to England to take up a career of much usefulness in the literary, religious, and philanthropic world in Europe. Always of a very devout and studious turn of mind, and a great linguist with a wonderful facility in the acquisition of languages, Mr. Cust turned out volume after volume on the dialects of Eastern Europe, India and Africa, which were followed by numerous works on the religions of the world, and in all became responsible for no less than sixty volumes. He also became well-known as a regular attendant at all sorts of religious and scientific meetings in London, and for many years he paid annual visits to Europe, North Africa and Western Asia, and to the International, Oriental and Geographical Congresses in all the cities of Europe. In 1855 he married a daughter of a Dean of Windsor and granddaughter of an Earl of Buckinghamshire, and has twice married since then. A very remarkable old man is Mr. Robert Cust, and very unsophisticated, for he more than once refused a Knighthood.

DEATH OF COUNT LAMSDORFF. — COUNT LAMSDORFF, whose death was announced in these columns yesterday, had not attained a notable age, but his relatives may be felicitated upon his having died like a Christian in his bed instead of being done to death by the dastardly Anarchists who have for years made a nightmare of life to all the great men in the service of the Czar. Count Lamsdorff was a very distinguished man, but for years, he had been unpopular, originally in consequence of his morose and taciturn manner, and latterly owing to the part he played in the diplomatic side of the Russo-Japanese war, he having been held responsible for the Russian naval disasters, because he did not acquaint the authorities at Port Arthur with the rupture of negotiations with Japan. So intense was Russian hostility to Lamsdorff a couple of years ago that it culminated in his being publicly assaulted in the streets of St. Petersburg by no less a dignitary than Prince Dolgorouki, one of the best known men in the Muscovitish Empire. But for all that Count Lamsdorff has ended his days in peace, spite of the peril in which he has so long lived, and although his predecessor as the Czar's Foreign Minister, Count Muravieff, died under such mysterious circumstances in 1900. In Count Lamsdorff the Tsar loses another of his very few trusted servants. Lamsdorff was high in favour with three successive Tsars—a curiously self-contained man, coldly reserved and taciturn, supremely indifferent to criticism and strong in the belief that a popular Minister is bound to be an inefficient one. As far removed from a courtier as it is possible to conceive, he was on terms of the most intimate and confidential friendship with Alexander the Second, hardly less so with his successor, and was in closer touch with Nicholas than any of his Ministers. At sixty-three Count Lamsdorff was the incarnation of Russian tradition, the depository of all the secrets of her ambitions, East, South, and West, and master of the hidden machinery of Russian Government, from the famous Third section upwards and downwards. Lamsdorff was unpopular not only with the people, but with his own caste, because he never entertained, never attended entertainments, and was totally unsusceptible to society influence. He was unmarried, lived in rooms in the Foreign Office and frequently worked all night. But his subordinates worshipped him, and to those who knew him best Lamsdorff was a great man. It is true that all that glitters is not gold, but it is equally true that in human nature the gold is often hidden by the dross.

THE DUKE AND IRELAND. — TAKEN together, two of the telegrams published in these columns yesterday are of unusual interest. In one message Reuter tells us that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, replying to a memorial from the Radical members of the House of Commons, assured them that no time had been lost in pushing on the campaign against the House of Lords. "The Government" said the Premier "would not disappoint the expectations of the party." In another message Reuter pictures the Duke of Devonshire emphasising the necessity of maintaining the Union of England and Ireland, and of opposing Home Rule "even at the risk of Protection." It is curious to think of the Liberal Leader of to-day engaged in the plaintive occupation of mollifying his red-hot supporters, and appealing for patience in their assault on the stolid Lords; and of the Liberal Leader of thirty odd years ago re-avowing his old faith in the Union of the two islands—the faith for which he stood so staunchly a couple of decades since, when he called into being the Liberal Unionist party. There is something positively heroic in the Duke's steady allegiance to his early convictions, and of his faith in his Party, "even at the risk of Protection." This latter dictum irresistibly recalls that momentous moment nearly two years ago when the Duke summoned his party on the question of Protection. It was on May 18, 1904, that the memorable meeting of the Duke and Mr. Chamberlain took place at the Westminster Palace Hotel. A few months before Mr. Chamberlain had sprung his policy of Fiscal Reform upon the country. Almost to a man the Members of the Liberal Unionist Council had gathered beneath the standard of the ex-Colonial Secretary, and the Duke, being a keen Free Trader, decided to mend or end the organisation which he had called into existence on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Cabinet in 1886. The formal subject before the gathering was the consideration of an entirely new constitution for the Council, and was moved by Mr. Chamberlain. This constitution was comprehensive in its character, but the real point lay in a clause defining the objects of the Council to be:—"To secure from time to time the authoritative expressions of the opinions of the Liberal Unionist party on questions of public policy and current legislation." The real inwardness of this proposal was at once apparent, as it meant an entire departure from the original object of the Liberal Unionist organisation—namely, opposition to Home Rule—and its committal as a body to the fiscal policy of Mr. Chamberlain. The Duke of Devonshire, as the Father of the Council, defined his position in a great speech, but he was almost unsupported, and out of the sixty-five members of the Council present, Mr. Chamberlain secured the vote of about sixty, and henceforth the Liberal Unionist organisation began a new era as a body of Tariff Reformers. The Duke must have felt the loss of his Party keenly, but now that Home Rule is once again upon the tapis he has, as it were, risen from the ashes, and is again calling upon his old friends to hold aloft the banner of loyalty to the Union—aye, "even at the risk of Protection."

H. E. THE GOVERNOR accompanied by Dr. Cogill visited St. George's Hospital on the afternoon of the 18th instant, and spent over two hours in going over the main buildings as well as the out wards including the Plague Hospital for Europeans. He showed an interest in the patients in hospital and spoke to a number of them.

HIS Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. H. E. E. Procter of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

SIR ANDREW FRASER left Sambalpur yesterday and arrives at Calcutta this morning.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. "Balduino" which left Bombay for Genoa on the 15th instant, arrived at Aden on the 20th instant.

OWING to continued downpour of rain in Rawalpindi since Wednesday night there can be no Racing or Polo till Saturday.

THE P and O. Company's s. s. "Persia" with the homeward Mails of the 16th instant arrived at Aden at 9·30 p.m. on Wednesday.

REGULATIONS as to the appointment of Probationers to the Indian Forest Service in 1907 together with the form of application referred therein are published in the "Bombay Government Gazette."

THE importation of beet sugar into India during the current year may possibly be less than usual, for apart from the strong competition of Javan cane-sugar the crops in Germany and Austria-Hungary during 1906 were less than in the year preceding. The output in each instance is put at between 10 and 11 per cent. less, which means a total decrease of nearly 400,000 metric tons.

H. E. SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY intends to pay a short visit to Ootacamund during the Easter Holidays. He leaves Madras on Wednesday, the 27th instant, and will return on the 3rd April. While in Ootacamund he will probably attend a performance of *The Second in Command*, with H. E. Lady Lawley. His Excellency leaves Madras again for Ootacamund on the 15th idem, and will remain there for the hot weather.

IT is hereby notified that owing to the prevalence of Plague in Bombay the Syndicate have, under Regulation 164, fixed Tuesday, the 11th June 1907, as the day for the commencement of the ensuing First and Second LL. B. Examinations instead of the day fixed by the Regulations, viz., Monday, the 8th April 1907. The University Notification should, so far as it relates to the programme and the results of the First and Second LL. B. Examinations, be considered as cancelled. No change has been made in the date of the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Chemistry.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending March 19 was 1,264, giving a death-rate of 67·21 per annum per thousand as against 107·28, the corresponding period of last year, and 108·89 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 92 died from fevers; 581 plague; 2, cholera; 2, leprosy; 74, phthisis; 33, diseases of the nervous system; 181, affections of the respiratory organs; 51, diarrhœa; 19, dysentery; 37, still-born; 97, old age and debility; 23, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 33; Brahim, 36, Lingaet, 1; Bhattis, 9; Hindu of other caste, 675; Hindu low caste, 153; Musalman, 270; Parsee, 35; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 42; Eurasian, 1; European, 4; other and unknown castes 2. The total number of births was 312 as against 454 the corresponding period of last year, and 307 the average over the past five years.

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SKETCHES OF THE NATIONS.

THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

BY

MRS. ARCHIBALD LITTLE.

(Author of "Intimate China," &c.)

Some day Europe will find out that the real Chinese man is a great deal more like John Bull than he is to the typical Chinaman as represented to us by the Heathen Chinee. He is essentially a home loving, family sort of man, who likes to grow fat, is fond of good cheer, kind to little children, good-humoured, easy-going as an employer, liberal as a philanthropist, hardworking and uncomplaining as a day labourer. Chinese do not allow sentiment to interfere with business, the graves of their ancestors have blocked roads and railways, but when a sufficient price is paid the graves of their ancestors are removed, whilst their respect for law and conservatism is barely greater than that felt in England. Londoners look upon fogs as a dispensation of Providence, not to be meddled with. It is just so, Chinese ordinarily regard dirt. They are amazed at our endurance of fogs, and rejoice to get back home from London saying the latter is such a dirty place,—as it truly is. English ladies ever seem unaware there is horse-dung in the streets, and will trail pretty new dresses over it, and then trail them over their friends' new carpets! Very few English people seem to be aware how their carpets smell. Chinese are very sensitive to all this. But they endure a manure heap by their entrance gate not because they like it, but because, like the English with his fog and horse-dung and dirty carpet, they see no way of getting rid of it without encountering greater evils. The loss of money endured owing to quite preventible fogs in London and many of our Northern cities is far greater than that submitted to in Peking from removeable dirt.

THE CHINEE IN BUSINESS.

The idea has got about that the Chinaman is a peculiarly sly rogue and a funny fellow. The Chinese man was a good man of business in our days of skins and wood, therefore he has somewhat perfected his system of business artifices—when he wants to take to them. But he is the best man of business in Asia, that is the most honest. And there is a largeness about his business dealings that will surprise the world yet. Indeed there is every prospect of a good deal of astonishment arising out of China and not so very long hence, that is for people who are content to believe of China what one casual observer reproduces from another casual observer's careless notes, and what has thus become stereotyped.

There is one fact that stands out clear: the Chinese is a master of organisation. In the days of despotism, torture and "heads off" he organised Secret Societies of such wide and complex ramifications as no other nation has ever known. Now, a good deal thanks to American educational systems, he has been indoctrinated in the system of Philanthropic Societies, committees, public meetings and the like. The Chinese have taken to them as a duck takes to water. They have formed Red Cross Societies to help the peasantry in times of war and unrest, Doors of Hope in the Treaty Ports, etc. Suddenly the attention of the world has been arrested by the American boycott. It has all been carried on in the most business-like manner, goods already contracted for were to be received, but even as soon as the boycott was decided on, a Chinese shopkeeper in Peking refused to sell a pair of American shoes to a passing traveller, although well stocked therewith. And the success of this boycott in obtaining concessions from the United States has been so marked that there is every reason to think Chinese will continue to adopt this foreign method, applying to it Chinese union and pertinacity.

JOHN BULL AND THE CHINEE AS DINERS.

If there is one thing Jhon Bull dearly loves it is a good dinner; a Chinese man dearly loves it, too, and in China no business of any kind is inaugurated without a dinner to help it off. There is nothing John Bull more despises than a noisy braggart; but has he ever thought of so delightful a name for him as the Chinese have invented? They would have called Falstaff a "paper tiger!" Even Shakespeare might have been grateful to them for the term.

The English talked between Chinese and English in business circles, called Business or Pidgin English, is very comical from its over-terseness, being as a rule a literal translation from the Chinese, the tersest language in existence. This has perpetuated the idea that the Chinese are very funny fellows, and this generally spread belief has been further intensified because people mostly discuss Chinese ways of thought much as a if Chinese were to say; "The English are exceedingly ingenious and make carriages run very fast, and pile up buildings one story on the top of another higher than our Pagodas, and have very fine churches, but they entertain strange old-fashioned superstitions: will not look at the new moon through glass, must turn their money when they see it first, and consider blackbirds unlucky. Thus their boasted science does not affect their daily lives, nor is the Christian religion the real religion of the country." In China people from other lands are apt to mix up the wise teachings of Confucius, the superstitious of their stable boy are children's nurse, and the opinions of the gentry they meet, if indeed they ever do have intercourse with any Chinese gentry, and thus out of them all make a curious hodge-podge. As it is, Chinese of the upper classes being only lately brought in contact with Western ways themselves, make odd confusion at times like the rich Hong Kong merchant, who excused himself for having taken a ticket in a new German lottery by saying: "My think better. My no wantchee have any bobbery with that German Emperor."

THE OUTSPOKEN CHINEE.

Chinese are far fresher and more outspoken than Japanese. It is a question whether they are now openly displaying what the Japanese are secretly feeling, or whether, as it has been wittily put: "The Japanese have conquered in a great war and the Chinese are putting on side for them." Putting on side is an art in which every Chinese excels.

Quarrelsome amongst themselves Chinese have yet a great contempt for fighters, and if they ever are transformed into a nation of warriors it will be wholly against the grain, the peasantry of both China and Russia being peacelovers and disposed to leave all high affairs of state to the constituted authorities. The new leaven is now working, however. American education is indoctrinating Chinese with the idea of individualism. So far the family has been the unit, each family responsible for the support and the conduct of its members. No Chinese needs to be taught that "a man's a man for a' that" for no nation is more truly democratic than the Chinese, in spite of the curious anomaly that when a Governor leaves a Province, all the lesser officials wait by the roadside and must go down on their knees in the mud, as he goes by. But they are learning now to think for themselves, to fight for themselves, and to that end to organise. The process may yet end like our marriage service in "arrangement," for there is no doubt of Chinese brain fever.

THE CHINEE AS A NATION.

In Australia, where they have been given a fair field, the success of young Chinese men in examinations has been most remarkable. But as one of the shrewdest writers about China once said in conversation, "It is impossible to tell the truth about China without telling a lie at the same time; and thus there still remains the question in spite of their brain power of their vaunted gifts for organisation and the like whether Chinese leaders of Chinese will ever be found. For three centuries now they have been governed by an alien race—the Manchu, and already several times before in history has this been the case. For the English to govern China would have been easy: there is a natural affinity between the two races; and possibly even now it would be easier for an Englishman than for a man of their own race. For the French it would be impossible, even French missionaries do not talk of loving their converts.

But England shows no disposition to govern China, and the time for any Englishmen to attempt anything of the kind is past. The one choice therefore, seems to be, shall we make these Chinese our very good friends, standing by them ourselves as friends, or shall we treat them as *une quantite negligeable*?

THE CHINEE'S LESS PLEASANT SIDE.

It is true they are not a pretty, graceful people, they have nasty ways, and customs. Their women are far more respectable than fascinating, and yet they have themselves the very poorest opinion of their women. Their walk is ungainly, their language dissonant, and almost impossible to acquire. Their stare is possibly the most offensive stare of all creation, and their curiosity boundless. They will ask you the price of everything you have on, and examine with their fingers every article of your clothing if you will let them. This not only amongst poor people, but amongst the upper classes in the Interior of China.

Perhaps the most attractive part of the population is the little boys. With very soft, round faces, and little sprouting pigtails, and clear little voices they will tell any educated European an astonishing mass of fact he does not know: which plait cures fever, which is good for headache, and which is absolutely useless, how to stop a donkey from braying by tying a stone to his tail, how to fasten a whistle like an Æolian harp to a pigeon's tail, how to bring up white mice, or train birds to fly up into the air and come back again. They will follow you like little dogs, and if you give them a copper coin they will beam upon you, and they will love you, and learn anything of you you may like to teach them.

THE COOLIE CLASS.

The next most attractive class is the coolie. He will carry a heavy load for you all day, make up your bed for you at night, cook you a really delicious little meal, wait upon you as if it were a pleasure, and be were proud to do so, and only after your every want is satisfied retire to gulp down his evening rice. After which you must forgive him if, while he washes his feet and legs, he carries on an animated conversation with brother coolies in a loud voice before one after another drops off to sleep. It is not of course true that the Chinese working man never drinks, nor beats his wife, but he is always kind to his little child, and may often be seen in the evening sitting outside his cottage door engaged upon a game of chess or cards, or beguiling leisure with one of the Chinese puzzles we know in ivory, made in bamboo. The worst of it is as one rises in the social scale sterling merit seems to diminish, and it a sad truth in China that the little girl is certainly less attractive than the little boy, but then poor child! her feet have been mutilated in the past, and as a natural result the women are less attractive still. We are about to change all that, however.

SHIPPING "RINGS" OR "CONFERENCES."

A Royal Commission has been appointed to enquire into the operations of shipping "Rings" or "Conferences," and the Chairman of the Commission has issued the following letter through the Secretary of State for India, inviting information on the subject. The letter, with its enclosure of questions, is now being considered by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and we assume also by the Bombay Chamber:—

To the Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office.

SIR,—As Chairman of the Royal Commission which has recently been appointed to enquire into the operations of Shipping Rings or Conferences and their effect on British or Colonial Trade, I have been desired by the Commission to communicate with you with a view to obtaining, through your Department, information as to the conditions existing in the Indian Empire with regard to certain matters detailed below. The terms of reference of the Commission are as follows:—"To enquire into the operations of Shipping 'Rings' or 'Conferences' generally, and more especially into the system of deferred rebates, and to report whether such operations have caused, or are likely to cause, injury to British or Colonial Trade, and if so, what remedial action, if any, should be taken by legislation or otherwise."

For the purposes of their enquiry it would in the opinion of the Commission be of great assistance to them if they could be furnished at an early stage in their investigation with reports from the Government of India and from Chambers of Commerce and other representative bodies of traders in the Indian Empire as to the existence of Shipping Rings or Conferences in the carrying trades to, from, or between ports of the Indian Empire, and as to the operation of such rings and their effect, if any, upon British and Indian trade.

For the purposes of eliciting the information which they especially desire to receive from the Indian Government and such bodies of traders the accompanying list of questions has been prepared and the Commission would be obliged if you would be so good as to move Mr. Morley to cause this list to be forwarded to the Government of India with a request that they will supply such information in reply to the question as they may be able, and that they will transmit the question to such Chambers of Commerce or other representative bodies as they may consider desirable with a view to obtaining their answer to the questions.

Should the Indian Government, Chambers of Commerce, or other bodies of traders whose advice is sought be able to afford any information on points of fact, which is not covered by the questions, but which would throw light upon the enquiry, the Commission will be glad to receive it.

The Commission would also be glad to be informed as to the laws or regulations if any, which may have been passed in India for the purpose or with the effect of regulating or suppressing such Ring or Conferences or in any way affecting such combinations or the granting of rebates or discriminations to shippers. In particular but without limiting the information which it may be possible to obtain, they desire to be informed whether such Shipping Rings, rebates and discriminations (if in any way affected) are illegal and prohibited or are merely valid as against public policy and as regards Shipping Rings whether such combinations must be registered in order to become legal. In addition to any laws, ordinances, or regulations the Commission would be glad to be informed of any leading decisions which have a bearing upon the subjects above referred to.

I may add that this general information as to the conditions under which goods are carried to from or between ports of the Empire is asked for without prejudice to the question whether the Commission should at a latter stage take evidence from Indian merchants and manufactures either by visiting India or by inviting Indian merchants and manufacturers to appear before them in this country.—I have, etc., Arthur Cohen.

QUESTIONS.

(1) Are you aware of any combination, agreement or understanding among shipping companies carrying merchandise:—(a) between ports in India; or (b) between ports in India and other ports in the British Empire; or (c) between ports in India and foreign countries?

If so, what is the nature of such combination, agreement or understanding?

(2) To what extent, if any, have shipping combinations tended to raise or maintain freights and passenger rates? In particular have they tended to raise or maintain freights on goods carried; (a) between ports in India; or (b) between ports in India and the United Kingdom, or ports in another part of the British Empire; or (c) between ports in India and foreign countries?

(3) Are you aware of any cases in which open or tacit combination among shipping companies has driven off independent lines or reduced competition by forcing such lines to adhere to a Conference or Ring of Shipowners or to a common tariff? If so, please state the circumstances.

(4) Are you aware of any instances of British Shipping Companies carrying foreign goods at lower rates than British or Indian goods, and if so, under what circumstances?

(5) Have any Shipping Combinations or Companies to your knowledge practised the granting of rebates or deferred rebates to shippers. Have they otherwise granted preference to any shippers or classes of shippers? If so, please state the circumstances and conditions under which such rebates and preferences are granted?

(6) Has the policy of shipping Conference or Combinations, or the effect of shipping agreements or understandings, tended to fetter traders in the free choice of sea carriage, and if so, to what extent?

(7) Have combinations of or co-operations by Shipping Companies been productive of any beneficial results to British or Indian trade during recent years by securing stability of rates or in any other way.

How many of us, asks the *Madras Mail*, not familiar with the commercial statistics of the port of Madras are aware that a very lucrative export trade is done in ducks' eggs? Large numbers of ducks are reared in tanks in the country round Madras city and their eggs are collected, packed in slaked lime in large earthenware pots and exported to Burma, the Straits and the Far East. The exports in 1904-05 were valued at Rs. 1 lakh. The trade fluctuates, however, and in seasons of drought or scarcity falls to less than a quarter of this, the reason being that the owners sell their stock in Madras and other large towns to tide over the bad times. It is a common experience that dwellers on the outskirts of Madras, near the fringes in famine years have been able to stock their poultry yard with ducks at prices impossible to obtain in years of abundant resources.

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THE LORDS AND IRELAND.

DEBATE ON HOME RULE.

Lord Chancellor's Declaration.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 20.

In the course of a debate on Ireland in the House of Lords, Lord Crewe asserted that the Government was not disturbed by Mr. Balfour's mock heroics. It was impossible to make any statement until the Government's Bill was produced.

The Lord Chancellor (Lord Loreburn) said that he, like Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, was a Home Ruler.

The Government did not intend to introduce a Home Rule Bill, but whatever they did, must inevitably lead to Home Rule.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Mr. Runciman, in reply to Mr. Ellis, said that, in reply to enquiries, the United States had been informed that the British Government was willing to participate in a Joint International Commission on the Opium Traffic in Eastern Asia. If certain other Powers were willing, and, if enquiry extended to the production of opium in China, it was thought that a Commission was preferable to a Conference.

If the other Powers preferred a Conference the British Government was not disposed to disagree.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Another Raid on the Commons.

76 ARRESTS.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Suffragettes made to-day a fresh attempt to enter the House of Commons. Thirty arrests were made.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Seventy-six Suffragettes have now been arrested in connection with the attempt to enter the House of Commons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

An All-Night Sitting.

The House of Commons had an all-night sitting on the discussion of the Army (Annual) Bill.

CANAL BLOCKED.

English Mail Steamer Delayed.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Dutch Mail ship "Rindjani" is badly ashore and is blocking the canal. Twenty ships including the mail steamer "China" are delayed.

LATER.

The Suez Canal is now clear.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Reform Measures for Discussion.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Russian Government submits to the Duma 79 measures of Reform, but the discussions thereon so far have been devoted to Famine attacks on the Administration.

SAN FRANCISCO SCANDALS.

Corrupt Administration.

MAYOR SCHMITZ TO BE PROSECUTED.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

All the members of the Board of Supervisors in San Francisco, which governs the City, have confessed to receiving enormous bribes, favouring certain enterprises. While Mayor Schmitz has received about £60,000 sterling. The trial of Mayor Schmitz begins on the 6th April.

THE TROUBLES IN ROUMANIA.

Persecution of the Jews.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Jews in Roumania are fleeing wholesale to Austria. The animosity of the peasants is chiefly against the extortionate Jewish landowners The innocent and the guilty Jews are suffering alike.

HAMBURG DOCKERS' STRIKE

234 Ships Idle.

HANDS ENGAGED FROM LONDON.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

A protracted strike of dockers in Humburg is in progress. Two hundred and thirty-four vessels are lying idle and freight is accumulating. English dockers are being recruited, but 167 have refused to work. Others are being engaged in London.

MR. JOHN BELLAMY, a farmer in the Hunts Fens, had, years ago, an old chest, given to him by his mother, who told him that just before her husband died she heard rappings in the box, and that it always happened when a member of the family was about to die. A few weeks ago the farmer's wife, who was not very well, woke him up, saying she had heard a knocking in the box. They heard two loud and distinct rappings. On the following night the knocks were thrice repeated. Shortly afterwards the wife died.

MR. H. L. C. BRABSEY, of Apethorpe, believes that an otter which has been picked up on the road between Woodnewton and Fotheringhay was killed by his motor-car, which passed along the road the previous evening. This is probably the first instance of an otter being killed by a motor. Mr. Brassey is of the opinion that, paralysed by the strong lights of the car, as animals constantly are, the otter crouched by the side of the road and was therefore not seen by the driver.

THE LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL.

Latest Betting.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The latest betting on the Grand National is as follows:—

11 to 2 Eremon;
100 to 14 Red Lad;
8 to 1 Ascetics Silver;
1000 to 7 Rathvale West;
20 to 1 Napper Tandy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The following is the latest betting:—
8 to 1 Eremon.
9 to 1 Red Lad, Asiatics Silver, and Timothy Titus.
Wolfe Folly has been scratched.

LIVERPOOL CUP RESULT.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Result of the Liverpool Cup is as follows:—

Bridge of Canny	1
Aster	2
Cadwal	3

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP.

For European and Eurasian Scholars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

The Government of India, who have recently had under consideration the question of affording assistance to European and Eurasian scholars in India who may desire to prosecute their studies beyond the standard of a High School education, has decided to grant one scholarship, annually, tenable in an English University for members of the domiciled European and Eurasian community in India, on the understanding that candidates belonging to these classes will no longer be regarded eligible for the two University State scholarships at present granted to natives of India.

The Scholarship will be of the value of £200 a year, and each Local Government will be invited to nominate, annually, a candidate who has been, for the preceding two years, a pupil of a recognised School or College in India, who has passed a European High School examination or graduated in an Indian University. The Government of India will select, from among the candidates nominated by Local Governments one who appears best fitted to hold the Scholarship, due regard being paid to claims of each Province to participate in its turn in the scheme.

The Scholarship will entitle the holder to an allowance not exceeding £200 per annum with a free passage to and from England, where he will reside under regulations which the Secretary of State frames for the guidance of scholars in England.

AN OUDH KING'S PORTRAIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 21.

Mrs. Jopling Rowe, the well-known Artist who is staying in Lucknow on a short visit with her son, Mr. L. Millaes Jopling, I.C.S., has painted, to the order of the Trustees of the Shah Najaf Trust, portraits of King Ghazi-ud-din Hydere I, King of Oudh, who asserted independence against the Moghal and reigned for thirteen years over Oudh. Nawab Sir Mohsin-ud-Daula Kesi is the son of Ghazi-ud-Din's daughter, and son-in-law of Mahomed Ali Shah, third King of Oudh. And Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Daulah, grandson of Mahomed Ali Shah. All were patrons of the Shah Najaf Trust.

Mrs. Jopling Rowe's work is excellent and worthy of her reputation. She studied in Paris under Mr. Chaplin and exhibited her first picture at the Academy in 1870, founded by the School of Art, London. She has written a book of hints to amateurs and was the first lady to be elected a Member of the Royal Society of British Artists. She returns to England shortly.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Leaves Colombo.

THE MEDITERARNEAN COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

COLOMBO, MARCH 21.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, returned to Colombo at 10 o'clock last evening from Deyatalawa after ten hours' train journey.

The Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia returned this morning from Kandy.

General and Mrs. Lawrence entertained the royal guests at a State luncheon. The Duke reviewed the troops at 6-30 a.m. and inspected the Artillery and Volunteer Coast Camp big gun practice and went through the barracks. The party embarked on the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge", at 6 p.m. The Vessel sailing at 7 o'clock two hours after the "Marmora".

Sir John Maxwell informed the *Observer's* representative that the Duke received no intimation of his appointment to the new Mediterarnean Command.

ARCHBISHOP COLGAN.

Retires Through Ill-Health.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 21.

His Grace the Archbishop of Madras (Dr. Colgan) has given over charge of the archdiocese to his Coadjutor (the Right Rev. J. Aelen, D. D.), owing to failing health. The announcement was received with widespread regret throughout the Presidency. Early this month a cataract made its appearance in his Grace's right eye. After medical examination no doubt existed as to the necessity of his giving up all work until an operation could be performed whatever the result. Dr. Aelen as his Grace's successor will take his place as Archbishop of Madras.

Dr. Colgan has been sixty-three years in the ministry of this Archidiocese and nearly twentyfive years in the Episcopate. He is beloved by all who know him.

A public meeting of the Clergy and laity of the Archdiocese of Madras will be held at St. Mary's College Hall on Sunday next for the purpose of taking steps to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Episcopal Consecration of his Grace.

A PITIFUL CASE.

Death of a Suitor Outside the Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

A suitor named Prem Lall Mullick, who had brought a case against one Banker Behary Dhur, asked that he might be examined on commission in his house on the ground of ill-health. But his application was refused.

When the case was called and Prem Lall was required to give evidence, he was found lying dead in his palanquin outside the Court.

SURAT AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AND CATTLE SHOW.

Provincial Conference.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SURAT, MARCH 21.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie formally opened the Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show of the Provincial Conference this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The Show occupies an extensive area of the French Garden, near Athwa Gate, where a number of small temporary but architectural buildings are put up, forming various divisions, to contain classes of exhibits.

The Agricultural part of the Show is very instructive and in connection therewith Mr. Meade, Director of Agriculture, and Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Director, have come here.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie arrived at the French Garden at 5 p. m. and was received by Rao Bahadur Naginchand, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, Mr. Khandidbhai, late Executive Engineer and President of the Pandal Committee, Mr. Hariwadanram, Architect, and Messrs. Thakoram and Manubhai Nanabhai, Secretaries. The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie was then conducted to the Conference "pandal," where a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, among them being Mr. Westropp, Collector of Surat, Mr. Bagnell, Collector of Broach, Mr. Meade, Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, Mr. Fletcher, Deputy Director, and Mr. Henderson, Assistant Deputy Director of Agriculture.

The proceedings opened by Rao Bahadur Naginchand requesting the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie to declare the Exhibition open and in doing he made a few appropriate remarks.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie then addressed the assembly. He desired in the first place to express his extreme gratification at the honour done him in inviting him to open the Agricultural section of the Exhibition and to thank them for the warm welcome given him on the previous day at the station and for the kindness of their reception that afternoon. He ventured to regard these courtesies as an indication that the organizers of the Exhibition, simultaneously with which would be held the Provincial Conference, recognise and appreciate efforts which were being made by Government to develop what must ever be a fundamental and the largest industry of this country—he meant agricultural industry. He inferred that in whatever points their administration was regarded as open to criticism, that in this point in promoting improvement and development of agriculture it had the hearty approval of those who claimed to represent the well-informed and educated opinion of the peoples of this Presidency; that they believed Government to be providing on the whole upon right lines, and that public funds which they allotted to this were being expended to a good purpose and for the ultimate benefit of the country. Government required in this branch of administration all the support they could get. It was desirable that it should be understood in highest quarters, both in England and in this country, that liberal appropriation of public money in these directions would command approval. Since money had been more plentiful in the Exchequer, considerable progress had been made and their Provincial Finances had been liberally aided by the Government of India. They now spent more than five lakhs a year on agriculture—a striking contrast to the time within his memory when five lakhs for the whole of India was regarded by the financial authorities as an impossible demand. But great as the development had been, there was room for more and he should be disappointed, and he was convinced that the progress in agricultural development would be imperiously retarded if the expenditure in scientific agricultural experiment and demonstration and on agricultural education up to the University degree and beyond that did not steadily expand for some years to come. If that expansion was to take place, it was essential that it should be clear that there was a demand for it in the country that there should be a popular—he might say a national—conviction of its utility. They would observe a class of expenditure on which he desired to fix their attention. There were vastly important objects of expenditure connected with agricultural measures for improvement of agricultural credit, finding of some small portion of capital required in land improvement in the way to State advance known as tagai, the extension of irrigation and so forth. But he did not desire to dwell on these. A great deal was being done in these lines and with regard to the most important measure of all, perhaps was the extension of irrigation. There was no great uneasiness as regarded funds since remunerative works could be executed from borrowed funds and protective works were financed from famine insurance funds; but for the particular measure which he advocated and the results of which were set forth in exhibitions like this Government depended on current revenues, and demands upon which were pressing in all directions. Scientific agriculture had to compete in its demand for allotments with primary, secondary and higher general education, with medical requirements, with police requirements, and with public work requirements, with the innumerable requisites and improvements, all costing money of the general administration, and if agricultural requirements were to be satisfied he would no longer say a struggle, for the days of struggle were past, but a strong advocacy had to be maintained for some time longer. There was nothing therefore that he hoped for more strongly than that in their subsequent Conferences and meetings they would give their open blessing to the work of the Agricultural Department and express their belief in the usefulness of the expenditure which was being incurred and their readiness to see it expand. Their scientific agricultural measures divided themselves into several branches. First, there was agricultural education. For this purpose Government had instituted a college of agriculture, which, if Government succeeded in obtaining a Principal and the staff they required they expect it to be a most efficient institution of its kind in India and in time the equal of the best Western colleges. This institution was the chief corner-stone of the whole edifice of scientific agricultural development and work. Mr. Muir Mackenzie then dwelt at length upon scientific experiment, for which purpose Government had established experimental farms in typical tracts with the object of ascertaining by trial improvements which could be effected with due regard to conditions of each tract. He next alluded to demonstration by means of lectures delivered to cultivators by itinerent lecturers, such as Mr. Kelkar of Poona and Mr. Bhimbhai of the Gujarat Farm. He then said that he attached special value to the association of the agricultural with the Industrial Exhibition. The agriculturist could not do without the trader or the trader without the agriculturist. With regard to the subject of cattle the Exhibition had not much to show. The spread of rinderpest through the district had made it impossible to bring together the cattle in large numbers, but even the small show had its value in the demonstration what improvement could be effected even within the limits of the fine local breed by selection. He urged the necessity of inoculation against rinderpest and hoped the people would be induced to inoculate the sacred cow and then to the still more sacred person of his own. Mr. Muir Mackenzie then referred to the mixing of cotton in the market which was a new danger to the trade. Superior and inferior cotton passed through the same gins. The seeds were thus mixed and there was danger of losing the purity of cotton crops. He next referred to hand-loom weaving and wished they were given greater encouragement. In conclusion he congratulated the Committee on their efforts.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie then drew the curtain and the Exhibition was formally opened. Mr. Meer Muffar Hussein proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie. Mr. Bomonjidalji Mody seconded the vote which was carried amidst cheers. In replying Mr. Muir Mackenzie remarked that the act of Government was not the work of an individual member but that the object was dear to the heart of every member of the Government which encouraged industry in the country.

THEFT OF AMMUNITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

[illegible] reported from [illegible] St. William. So far no trace [illegible] of the thief nor any clue [illegible] is a case of [illegible] ammunition and as the [illegible] exity. [illegible] affair [illegible] Court of [illegible]

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

HETVOLK'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 20.

Mr. Smuts writing from Cape Colony, warmly acknowledges that half the help the Hetvolk received was from the British community in the Transvaal.

DATING CANNED MEAT.

London, March 4.—The Washington Senate and Representatives' Conference have rejected the proposal to insist on packers putting a date on all the meat which is canned.

MRS. EDDY'S ESTATE.

Son's Suit Against the C. S. Trustees.

London, March 4.—Mrs. Eddy's son sues the Christian Science Trustees to secure a statement of finance, his mother being mentally feeble.

London, March 5.—Mrs. Eddy has offered her a large sum to forego all claims.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Shock Felt Sixty Miles.

London, March 4.—The dynamite explosion at the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel under the Hudson River was felt sixty miles away and shook the greater part of New York, resulting from an Italian dropping cinders on a hundred tonnage of dynamite Dozens of buildings were wrecked.

PASSIVE RESISTERS RELIEF BILL.

London, March 4.—The Passive Resisters Relief Bill imposes on the London denominations an annual burden of £3,000 extra.

GERMAN BATTLESHIPS CONDEMNED

London, March 4.—Count Reventlow, the Naval Expert, declared that the German battleships are obsolete and unseaworthy, seventeen of them being mere floating coffins.

THE STOCK MARKET.

London, March 4.—Mr. Harriman and his friends are forcing the Reading Companies stock. The New York Exchange has profited several millions. The stock-holders have lost 6 millions in two days.

WOOLWICH EXPLOSION DAMAGES.

London, March 4.—The Government pays £20,000 as compensation towards the Woolwich explosion damages.

ATLANTIC COASTERS COMBINE.

London, March 4.—Charles Morse's purchase of the New York Porto Rico Shiping Company completes the Atlantic Coasters' combine, representing sixteen millions.

TRANSVAAL ECONOMIC POLICY.

Secretary Dernburg Proceeds to Study.

London, March 4.—The Transvaal Colonial Secretary Dernburg visits the Transvaal to study economic policy.

IMPERIAL BANK NOTE FORGERIES

Amount Recovered.

London, March 5.—The Note forgeries on the Imperial Bank in March 1898, by the German Goverament printer named Guenthal, who subsequently committed suicide in October, amount to £25,000 which has been found since his death.

TUNNELLING THE PYRENEES.

By the French and Spanish Governments.

London, March 5.—The Fich and Spanish Governments have agreed to coruct a railways through the Pyrenees.

OLD AGE PENIONS.

London, March 5.—Mr. W. Hever has introduced the Old Age Pensions Bilroviding British citizens with five shillings per week for those aged sixty-five, the Treasury provid nine and local taxation one-teuth.

LANDSLIP IN ALERIA.

London, March 5.—A land-slip in the Guelma Mountain in Algeria has coverdix square miles of ground and destroyed seven houses and buried about 85 people.

MAIL SYNDICATE DENTURES.

London, March 5.—The Austan Cabinet to-day has decided not to guarantee £0,000 sterling on the Mail Syndicate's Debenture The *Times* attributes the failure to better secure offering higher interest and to the dubious nature of the scheme.

MANSION HOUSE JAMAICA FUND.

London, March 5.—The Mans House Jamaica Fund has totalled £54,000.

SIR A. SWETTENHAM'S RESIGNATN.

London, March 5.—Sir A. Swenham's resignation, Mr. Churchill announced the House of Commons was owing to age, ough given an opportunity to continue as Govor he declined.

NATIVE LABOUR REQUITMENT.

London, March 8.—Lord borne told the Witwatersrand Association tha his communications with Lord Elgin he never led that they are not doing their utmost to recruitative labour.

COLONIAL CONERENCE.

Compulsory Metic System.

London March 8.—The sociated Chambers have urged Government to egotiate with the Colonial Jonference to promo reciprocal imperial trade and 40 to 30 urged compulsory metric system

THE AUSTRALIAN SYNDICATE.

London, March 8.—Mr. Beatmore explains that his withdrawal from the Australian Syndicate is because capitalists failed to guarantee 66 per cent. cost of ships after one and a half years.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

London, March 5.—Explaining the Navy Estimates, Mr. Robertson said that thee Powers had added 1,108,280 naval tonnage during the last ten years—Britain 1,132,206 tons eating £88 per ton; Russia £93; Germany £99, and France £124. Britains two-power standard in the present programme is safe for three and a half years.

THE NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

London, March 9.—Mr. Wilson Potter writing to the "Shipping Gazette" says that it is curious of the Oriental Company suggesting a new Mail Contract which will entail loss, after offering to modify the tender to nearly the Syndicate's terms. Mr. Potter asserts that they tried to induce the Freight Conference to oppose actively, and with the American Combine have concerted opposition since they wrote to the Conference condemning Mr. Potter's association with the Syndicate. The only fair criticism is that the cargo accommodation required is excessive. Mr. Tylor of the Orient line denies having offered to modify the tender or that he condemned Mr. Potter's position. They condemned the failure and informed the Conference of pinning the Syndicate.

THE COLONIAL PREMIERS.

London, March 5.—The Commons' lunch to the Colonial Premiers at Westminster has been fixed for April 24.

NEW HEBRIDES CONVENTION.

London, March 5.—Mr. Churchill states that Lord Elgin frequently communicated with Sir E. M. Imthurn before and after the New Hebrides Convention, but refused to publish the correspondence which is confidential.

CONGO BARBARITIES.

London, March 5.—The National Free Church Council unanimously coodemned the Congo barbarities and resolved not to rest till the evils disgracing humanity was ended.—It has been decided to urge the rejection of any scheme of annexation leaving King Leopold a vestige of control.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE BILL.

London, March 9.—The Premier has supported Mr. Dickinson's Women's Suffrage Bill though not adequately touching the masses as a declaration that the exclusion of women from politics is not expedient, justifiable or politically right.

GERMANY'S CUSTOMS CONCESSIONS.

London, March 9.—Germany proposes to extend the American minimum customs treatment to one year, provided she obtains return concessions regarding consular regulations, also deducting duties on sparkling wines and brandies. France threatens maximum duties unless similarly favoured.

HAMBURG DOCKERS' STRIKE.

English Workmen Engaged.

London, March 7.—Two thousand English dockers are engaged for Hamburg owing to the refusal of the local hands to work day and night.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Anglo-Indian Press Opinions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

The *Englishman* says that the Hon'ble Mr. Baker is to be congratulated on the Budget he has had the good fortune to present and to note the whole way through that it is one of prosperity with the average prospects of roseate hue. It was to be expected that some concession would be made to the tax payer. This expectation has been generously fulfilled. Of all taxes, that which presses most heavily on the struggling classes is the salt impost. It has already been reduced by one rupee per maund and now a further reduction of eight annas is to be made. There is no doubt that this boon will be much appreciated.

The *Statesman* says:—"The Budget presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker may justly be described as highly satisfactory, for its figures proclaim that the revenue is still expending, and that the industries of the country are flourishing, and that important concessions can be made to the taxpayer. Mr. Baker said, however, that causes for anxiety are not wanting, and it is evident that the contingency which the Finance Member had in mind was the elemination of Opium duty which will put a severe strain on Indian finances. Against such an arrangement, we protest strongly. Opium industry has grown up in India with the sanction of the British Government and has come to be recognised as a source of revenue. If, in a virtuous moment, Great Britain decides that the industry must be abolished, then she should bear the cost."

The *Indian Daily News* says:—"The statement which the Hon'ble Mr. Baker laid before the Council yesterday discloses the fact that the financial year which is now drawing to a close has been one of almost uninterrupted prosperity."

ARMY ORGANISATION.

Approval of Lord Kitchener's Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 21.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London 20th of March, states that Mr. Morley has practically agreed to all the principles of Lord Kitchener's scheme of Army Organisation. It is understood that the reduction in Military Expenditure shown in the present Budget will be made up hereafter.

ZAKKA KHEL RAIDERS.

Another Rifle Theft on the Peshawar Border.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 21.

A small band of Zakka Khel raiders have attacked the Police post on the Peshawar border securing three rifles.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVISTS.

Reason for Fewer Enrolment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 21.

With regard to the remark in the Budget Statement that the number of Reservists enrolled for the Indian Army has been less than anticipated during the past year, the *Pioneer* understands that this applies mainly to the Cavalry branch, and that the measure is only an experimental one and sufficient time has not yet passed to judge of its effects.

GUN-SHOT ACCIDENT.

Death of Sergeant Veal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 21.

The Jhansi correspondent to the *Pioneer* says that a terribly sad accident happened recently to two Sergeants of the 14th Battery who were going out to the Betwa for a day's shoot. When about two miles down the Nowgong road they loaded their guns while in the tonga, but by some unhappy mischance one went off killing Sergeant Veal almost instantly.

JAPANESE CRUISERS AT COLOMBO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 21.

The Japanese cruisers "Chitase" and "Pukuba" arrived at Colombo last night with Admiral Ijvin aboard en route to take part in the Jamestown Exhibition lasting from May 3rd to December 1st.

PROPOSED STATUE OF SIR P. M. MEHTA.

As a result of the attempt to exclude the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta from the new Municipal Corporation, he is to have a statue in his life time. It is intended to place the statue, which is to be a beautiful work of art, in the open space railed off with ornamental iron railing to the south-east of the Municipal buildings. According to the *Akhbar-e-Soudagar*, a small Committee of influential citizens has been privately working for some days past, and they have already succeeded in obtaining subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 25,000. Secrecy was a necessary element in the proceedings of the Committee, for Sir Pherozeshah Mehta has shown strong opposition to any proposal for a statue of public persons. Four or five years ago a proposal to raise a statue of the Parsee Knight was first mooted, and a Provisional Committee was appointed to make arrangements for the purpose. The proposal came to the knowledge of Sir Pherozeshah and he used all his personal influence against it, and finally succeeded in having it abandoned. The Committee who have the proposal at present in hand have gone secretly about their business; but even if Sir Pherozeshah objects, it is to be hoped that the Committee will not hesitate to treat the question as a public one. There can be no doubt that the public will take up the matter wholeheartedly; and our contemporary believes that Sir Pherozeshah will consider it proper to lay aside his own private feelings for the present. He has dedicated the last thirty years of his life to the promotion of public interests. Even though working privately, the Committee has got a respectable amount for the proposal; and there is every likelihood that the amount will go up to at least a lakh of rupees when the proposal is generally known.

The same contemporary states that a public meeting is to be held in Madhav Baug on the 3rd prox. to express public indignation at the matters connected with the recent Justices' Election. A small Committee had been appointed for the purpose some days ago. The Committee appointed a Sub-Committee, and the latter appointed an Executive Committee. The public meeting to be held on the 3rd prox. is the outcome of their deliberations; and accommodation is to be provided at Madhav Baug for five thousand persons on the day in question. The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale will be asked to preside at the meeting. Three principal resolutions will be submitted to the meeting. The first resolution will express public regret and indignation at the formation of the "Caucus" with a view to exclude the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta from the new Corporation, and thus strike a blow at Municipal self-government; and also at the questionable tactics employed by the "Caucus" to gain their object, etc. The second resolution will be relative to a memorial to be forwarded to the Government of India against the participation of Government officials in connection with the recent Justices' election; while the third resolution will emphasize the perfect confidence of the entire native community of Bombay in the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, as the selfless and devoted champion of their rights and interests. It is quite in the fitness of things that the proposal to erect a statue to such a champion in his life-time should be accomplished with renewed and redoubled strength and vigour at the present day.

LECTURE ON PLAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Gujarati "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" of Bombay, Dr. R. N. Ranina delivered a lecture on the above subject on Tuesday last, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Mr. K. R. Kama presiding.

The lecturer said he had delivered a lecture on plague exactly ten years ago—before the Society. Since then we have learnt much about the management of the disease. The discovery of plague bacillus by Yersin and Kitasato marked a new era in the history of the disease. The possibility of insects playing some role in the spread of plague then occurred to some investigators. Flies, ants, bugs and fleas were experimented on in turn, but no definite conclusion had been arrived at. The lecturer then referred to the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India on the recommendation of the Lister Institute. Without boring his hearers with details or technicalities, Dr. Ranina in easy, pleasant, popular style, described the several experiments which went to prove that plague is transmitted from rat to rat by means of fleas. The lecturer then described the construction of the six go-downs erected by the committee in which they conducted the experiments for determining the relative importance of fleas and of actual close contact in the absence of fleas, in the dissemination of plague. An indirect lesson to be learnt by a lay audience from these experiments, said the lecturer, was that the moment an infected rat was found in a room, it must be vacated and left unoccupied for some time. The lecturer then described some experiments which indicated that the contagion remains in a place where plague has occurred, and impressed upon his audience the great benefit resulting from removing a plague case to hospital, as that course secures the patient from the great danger of being re-infected. When Dr. Ranina came to describe the experiments conducted in plague houses in Bombay, he excited much interest in the audience who heard him with wrapt attention. Incidentally, the lecturer referred to the great protection conferred by Anti-plague inoculation and from his personal experience he gave instances of the efficacy of the prophylactic. He earnestly beseeched his hearers not to throw away as lightly what was nothing short of great and invaluable boon if only they availed themselves of it.

The lecturer desired to thank Major Lamb and Captain Liston for lending him the appliances with which the lecture was illustrated.

At the close of the lecture, the President reminded these present of the services rendered to the Society in its infancy by the lecturer's father, the late Mr. N. R. Ranina, and observed that the lecture had, as it were, interested a love for the mandate. After dilating upon some of the points touched by the lecturer, he dissolved the meeting with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

INTERPELLATIONS IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The way in which replies are given to the interpellations of the Honorable Members in the Legislative Councils suggest the desirability of adding a few provisions in the Indian Councils Act, which, we hear, is under consideration of the Government of India, making it compulsory on the part of the Local and Supreme Governments to publish all the papers and correspondence in the matter, which becomes the subject of interpellation, with the exception of those which relate to State secrets, within a certain period after the interpellation is replied. This would enable the public to look into the matter in its fullest light and pass a correct judgment on the actions of the Government and their officials. Then again the Honorable Members of the Council should be given a right to move a resolution on questions arising out of the papers and correspondence published as aforesaid and the replies given by the Government to the interpellations of the Honorable Members. These resolutions, if passed, may be taken into consideration by the Government but that the Government should not be compelled to carry them out, if they think that the interests of State will suffer by their doing so. I should think, provisions giving the above rights and privileges in the Indian Councils Act will remove much of the misunderstanding which is at present created between the Government and the people by curt replies to interpellations of the Honorable Members of the Council, and will enable the Government to know the public opinion on such questions to a certain extent.

D. W. P.

Bell Lane, 21st March.

A CORRESPONDENT, formerly resident in Allahabad and now living in one of the large Canadian towns, sends the *Pioneer* a note of warning to Anglo-Indians and others who may be tempted by offers of free land to go and settle in the Dominion. A number of cases are marked for inspection in the Canadian papers, and these show the terrible severity of the winter conditions, by which many people lose their lives—being literally frozen to death. Beyond a doubt Canada is a land of promise for people who are strong enough to face the hardships of the winter season, and who do not fear the terrible loneliness which is inevitable when nearest neighbours may be many miles distant. But our correspondent is probably quite right in asking us to advise people now in India to consider the prospects very seriously before going to a country where all the conditions are so different from those to which they have been accustomed.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

ANTI-SUFFRAGETTES.

The Letters of Queen Victoria.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Very enthusiastic was the welcome given to the King and Queen on Tuesday, when they visited the City to open the imposing edifice which we call the "new" Old Bailey. Thousands of cheering sightseers thronged the gaily decorated streets and at Temple Bar an especially great crowd had gathered to witness the ancient ceremony of presenting the City Sword to the King. This interesting ceremony was on this occasion over in less than half a minute. Clad in his robes of State and looking rather pale—Sir William Treloar is not used to drawn swords—the Lord Mayor presented the golden hilt of the sword to the King; the King beamed on the Lord Mayor and grasped the sword for a moment; the Lord Mayor beamed on the King; the Queen gave her charming smile and away went the procession up Fleet-street, *en route* for London's new palace of justice, whose gorgeous marble halls and staircases have gained for it the title of the "Cathedral of Crime."

A brilliant gathering awaited Their Majesties, who were received by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in the great hall, which with its green marble pillars, soft shaded lights and gorgeous palms presented the appearance of the foyer of some magnificent theatre, an effect which was heightened by the playing of a concealed orchestra. Among the company present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Stepney, the Bishop of London, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., the Home Secretary, Mr. Lewis Harcourt, M. P. and an imposing array of famous lights of the legal world. The King and Queen took their seats upon a dais canopied in white satin and silk plush of a rich purple, bearing the Royal arms. The Queen wore black velvet cut *en princesse*, a handsome and becoming gown, brightened with touches of mauve. Her toque, too, was black with a black ostrich plume, and a simple bunch of violets was pinned to her ermine muff. An amusing incident occurred immediately after the King's speech when Mr. Bosanquet, the Common Serjeant, having come forward to receive the honour of knighthood at His Majesty's hands the Lord Chamberlain called the name of "Charles Williams" in stentorian tones for a similar honour. There was no response to the call, and who is "Charles Williams" was the question which perplexed everybody present. The mystery was solved by the real new knight to be being discovered some minutes later upstairs. He was no other than Mr. "Charles William" Mathews, the famous leader of the Criminal Bar. In a spare moment, just as he was about to enter the lift, the King, much amused at the little contretemps, borrowed a sword, smote the brilliant barrister on the shoulder, and up rose "Sir Charles."

CANVASSING FOR GEORGE ALEXANDER.

The London County Council elections take place to-morrow and unusual excitement prevails. To-day the opinion is that it will be a very close struggle and that if the Progressives are returned it will be with a much reduced majority: on both sides ladies are playing an important part in the fight for London. Lady Denman in particular has held many campaign meetings for the Progressives at her fine house in Carlton House-terrace.

Politics apart, however, everyone is more or less interested in the contest in South St. Pancras where handsome George Alexander, who was always an idol of the ladies, is making a valiant attempt in the Moderate interest. "The profession" thinks the popular actor manager should be represented in London's municipal authority and the contest in South St. Pancras has been made additionally interesting by the fact that Mr. Alexander's candidature has been assisted by a number of leading ladies headed by Mrs. George Alexander who has the reputation of being one of the best dressed women in London. Nina Boucicault, Lilian Braithwaite, Phyllis Broughton, Alexandra Carlisle, Sybil Carlisle, Grace Lane and Nancy Price among other well-known actresses have wooed the voters on Mr. Alexander's behalf. So excellent indeed has been the work of these ladies that Mr. Alexander now announces himself as the latest convert to Women's Suffrage.

WOMEN WHO DO NOT WANT THE VOTE.

Mention of the Suffrage reminds me that the anti-suffragists are now on the war path. The march of the titled suffragists through London has aroused the ladies who do not want the vote to band together and a monster petition is being organised in Mayfair. All women who object to the responsibility of the vote being forced upon them are asked to sign a declaration to that effect and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman who is known to be much in favour of women having votes is to be asked to receive a deputation of the "Antis" before the eighth. And why before the eighth you will wonder? Well that is the day which is to decide the future peace and comfort of the members of Parliament, for on Friday next the House will have an opportunity of recording its vote for or against the Woman's Enfranchisement Bill.

But to return to the "Antis" who are highly satisfied with the support they are receiving one of the first to sign was Lady Dorothy Neville, who was one of the founders of the Primrose League and the chosen confident of Disraeli, Georgina, Countess of Guildford, Mary, Countess of Rochester, Viscountess Downe; Lady Annette de Trafford, the Hon. Lady Du Cane and many other ladies whose names adorn the pages of Debrett have declared themselves against votes for their sex but the greatest of the "Antis" is the Dowager Countess of Desart. Almost every suffragist of note has tried her hand at converting the Countess and failed lamentably. Not long ago, however, a well-known suffragist, the widow of a Cabinet Minister, if she did not succeed in winning over Lady Desart to her side certainly got the best of the argument.

"Tell me what higher title is there for a woman after all these years, than that of a "Mother in Israel" asked Lady Desart who had been eloquently arguing that home was the true woman's sphere.

"Was it not to Deborah the law-giver that the words a "mother in Israel" were first applied?" inquired her adversary sweetly, and the laugh was against the Countess that time.

PARLIAMENTARY DINNER TO A WOMAN.

Members' wives and other ladies whom business and pleasure take to St. Stephens are writing under the new regulations which make it impossible for a woman to enter the House or to move a yard in the lobby unless escorted by a member. More than one enterprising lady has in fact circumvented the regulations by persuading a friendly M. P. to recognise her as his private secretary—private secretaries are privileged. When, however, one well-known Liberal politician was discovered in possession of five lady secretaries the Sergeant-at-Arms smelt a rat!

It was the irony of fate that within ten days of the new order the Labour Members should take it into their heads to defy convention and tradition by giving an official Parliamentary dinner to a woman. The guest of honour was Miss Mary Macarthur and she has the distinction of being the first woman to be honoured with a banquet at the House of Commons. Miss Macarthur who has sailed for America where she is going to give a round of lectures has the reputation of being one of the cleverest agitators and organiser of woman workers in England to-day. Although

street, he says, is like a Record Office stocked with papers and correspondence going back more than one hundred years, connected with historic events and great names. These are all to be scrutinised and classified and Mr. Burdett Coutts is also asking the Baroness's friends to send in any letters which they may have from her. The volume when it reaches the public should be a valuable addition to the social history of the nineteenth century.

A BYGONE REVIVAL.

There is a decided tendency in the direction of "picture" fashions. Both the first and second Empire modes prove all conquering and "Romney" muslins much be-flounced and be-frilled and tied with pale blue ribbon sashes are being designed for the sunnier days. The very latest revival however is that of the quaint 1860 bodice, familiar to those of us whose pleasure it has been to dig into the old volumes of "Punch." The 1860 bodice is innocent not only of sleeves but of shoulder straps, the whole of the shoulders being left bare. The 1860 bodice certainly gives a chance to the woman with really beautiful shoulders, but then few women in these days are in the happy position of possessing lovely rounded shoulders. In fact when one looks round the stalls of a fashionable West End Theatre one begins to wonder if there really are any beautiful shoulders left!

Probably this is the explanation of another revival of a bygone fashion, the dainty little lace chemisette of our grandmothers days, which will be worn with the rounded bodice.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The following Memorandum by the Military Finance Secretary on Military expenditure for the years 1906-07 and 1907-08 is published as an Appendix to the Financial Statement :—

This memorandum is concerned with the expenditure incurred in England and India under the four Budget heads "—Army" "—Marine" (Imperial), "—Military Works," and —"Special Defences." It also makes an approximate differentiation between "Special" and Ordinary military expenditure.

Special expenditure, as explained by the Hon'ble Financial Member in Part I of the Budget Statement, consists of outlay on—

(1) Measures connected with the carrying out of Lord Kitchener's scheme for the Reorganisation and Redistribution of the Army.

(2) Other special measures for the improvement of Military administration which had been initiated prior to the year 1904-05. In this case, the further expenditure on such measures is treated as Special only to the extent that it exceeds the budget provision made in 1904-05.

(3) All expenditure connected with the scheme for the re-armament and improvement of our coast and frontier defences.

(4) All other new measures which appreciably add to military expenditure. If the maximum cost of such a new measure, adding the full amount of recurring expenditure in any one year to the initial outlay, exceeds Rs. 20,000 (Rs. 50,000 in the case of buildings), the cost is debited to the Special expenditure grant.

The balance of military expenditure outside special outlay of these descriptions is classed as Ordinary.

Special expenditure for 1906-07 was fixed at 325 lakhs of rupees, (£2,166,600,) as the ordinary grant of the year, with a further addition of 90 lakhs (£600,000) to make up for large lapses which had occurred in the previous year, largely owing to delay in the supply of Artillery and stocks of ammunition and other stores contracted for through the War Office. The amount which will be spent during the year is now estimated at about 365½ lakhs (£2,437,300). The principal causes of this decrease of expenditure as compared with the Budget, which amounts to about 49½ lakhs (£329,300), are as follows.

Short expenditure under "Special Defences," which is mainly concerned with the adequate protection of the principal Indian sea-ports, is due to the question of the nature of the guns which should be mounted for the protection of these ports having been reconsidered, and the consequent delay in carrying out the original programme.

The decrease under "Military Works" (India) is due to slower progress than was anticipated in carrying out the building operations consequent on Lord Kitchener's Redistribution scheme. The Home expenditure incurred, which was not provided for in the Budget, is due to the necessity for procuring stores which were not discriminated from the Indian outlay when the Budget was framed.

The small decrease under "Marine" calls for no special remarks.

The decrease under "Army" is due mainly to smaller expenditure than had been anticipated on the following important measures:—

(1) Reorganisation of horse and field batteries.

The original scheme was materially modified on the advice of the Army Council, and the Government of India are now awaiting a final decision on certain details. It thus became necessary to defer expenditure.

(2) Provision made for the purchase of land and new lines for Indian troops in connection with the Redistribution scheme.

(3) Purchase of reserve artillery ammunition in England.

(4) Increase in reserves of rifles.

The Ishapore Rifle Factory has not yet been able to turn out the local supply of rifles which was anticipated.

(5) Progress of artillery rearmament.

Here again, the Cossipore Factory, on which we rely for a local supply of guns, has not worked up to the anticipated output.

6 Increase of Indian Army reserves owing to the enrolment of additional reservists not having come up to anticipation.

On the other hand failure to work up to the original programme in these and other matters has rendered it possible to undertake certain measures which had not been provided for in the current year's budget. The most important of these are:—

(1) Constitution of a new Chief of the Staff's Division at Army Head-Quarters.

The appointment of a Chief of the Staff to assist the Commander-in-Chief in dealing with the questions of Army policy and the preparation of the Army for war, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in connection with the constitution of the Army and Supply Departments. The larger portion of the establishment provided for this high officer has been obtained by transfer from the Divisions of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, while the additional outlay involved has been treated as Special expenditure.

(2) Supply of half the extra British *personnel* required for the existing and additional artillery ammunition columns.

The Budget provision was only for *material* and horses.

(3) Concessions to the Native army in the shape of—

(*a*) Increase of kit money on enlistment.

(*b*) An annual grant for boots.

(*c*) Larger facilities for visiting their homes in the hot weather.

4 Payment of bounties to time-expired British soldiers to induce them to continue their service in India.

Part of this expenditure will be borne by His Majesty's Government and the exact allocation is still under discussion. In the meantime the portion which India may have to pay has been debited to Special expenditure, and the amount which the Government of India count on getting recouped, to Ordinary.

Taking the principal results obtained from Special expenditure during the current year, the Government of India have, in addition to progress on Special Defences, and on the building and other outlay required in connection with the Redistribution scheme—

(1) Met the recurring expenditure involved in measures which had been previously brought to practical completion, such as the reorganization and completion of transport, the reconstitution of certain regiments, and the re-equipment of field hospitals.

(2) Added 87 officers to the Indian army making a total addition of 257 since the 1st January 1906.

(3) Made satisfactory progress in the rearmament of horse and field batteries pertaining to the field army, a measure which will be brought to completion in 1907-08.

(4) Made large progress in the provision of Small Arms Ammunition Columns.

(5) Considerably expanded the Ordnance factories at Cossipore and Ishapore, with the object of obtaining local production of guns, rifles and bayonets and nearly completed the Gun Carriage factory at Jubbulpore. The Bombay arsenal is also in course of transfer to a more convenient site at Kirkee, and considerable progress has been made on the buildings there.

(6) Added to and improved Army dairies.

(7) Practically completed the new Staff College buildings at Quetta. The Indian Staff College, hitherto provisionally located at Deolali will move to Quetta very shortly.

8. Obtained a new vessel for the Indian Marine, the "Northbrooke," to replace the "Canning" which is now past service and is to be sold.

9. Provided for another Indian Marine vessel to replace the "Nancowry" which has been employed on Marine surveys. The contract provides for the delivery of this vessel at an early date in 1907-08.

It may also be noted that the Supply and Transport Corps, which has hitherto been under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Army Department in respect of Supply and Transport work, and under the Department of Military Supply in respect of Contract and Registration, has now been placed entirely under the Commander-in-Chief and the Army Department; and the Corps is at the same time undergoing an economical reorganisation which will eventually reduce its cost as estimated for in the current year's Budget by about 2½ lakhs per annum (£18,000.)

B.—ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

The following table exhibits Ordinary expenditure—Home and Indian—as provided for in the Budget of the current year and as now estimated :—

	Budget, 1906-07.		Revised Estimate, 1906-07.	
	R.	£	R.	£
Army—				
Home ...	6,83,70,000	4,558,000	7,02,18,000	4,681,200
India ...	20,14,51,000	13,430,100	20,20,44,000	13,469,600
Total ...	26,98,21,000	17,988,100	27,22,62,000	18,150,800
Marine—				
Home ...	27,59,000	183,900	31,54,000	210,300
India ...	41,92,000	279,500	41,48,000	269,400
Total ...	69,51,000	463,400	72,02,000	480,100
Military Works—				
Home ...	4,56,000	30,400	6,07,000	40,500
India ...	88,97,000	593,100	89,50,000	596,600
Total ...	93,53,000	623,500	95,57,000	637,100
Total under all heads—				
Home ...	7,15,85,000	4,772,300	7,39,79,000	4,932,000
India ...	21,45,40,000	14,302,700	21,50,42,000	14,336,000
GRAND TOTAL..	28,61,25,000	19,075,000	28,90,21,000	19,268,000

Marine charges are about 2½ lakhs (£17,000) in excess of the Budget owing to an increase of nearly 4 lakhs in Home outlay consequent on larger purchase of stores there, which is partially counterbalanced by a decrease of nearly 1½ lakhs in expenditure in India.

Ordinary Military Works expenditure is incurred against what is known as the fixed Military Works Grant. At the beginning of the current year this grant was fixed at about 93½ lakhs (£623,500), but has recently been raised to 95 lakhs (£633,300), as it was found that a reduction formerly made in respect of the transfer of up-keep of certain roads to Local Governments had been larger than the actual facts warranted. The actual expenditure will, it is anticipated, slightly exceed the grant owing to larger expenditure on stores in England.

Under Army, the Revised Home estimate charges show an increase of about 18½ lakhs (£123,000). This is due to increased trooping charges, additional furlough payments, and larger credits to the War Office on account of British troops serving in India, partly counteracted by smaller outlay on stores.

The Indian expenditure shows an increase of about 6 lakhs (£40,000), of which 4 1/2 lakhs is due to expenditure on the concentration of troops at Agra, in connection with the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, which had not been provided for in the Budget. This leaves a net increase of about 1½ lakhs. There has been a considerable increase of expenditure, amounting to 17 lakhs, under charges connected with food and compensation for dearness of food and forage, owing to prevalence of high prices. This, however, is partially counterbalanced by a net saving of 15½ lakhs, the resultant of a variety of increases and decreases as compared with the Budget. The principal decreases are, 5 lakhs on pay of British troops, owing to short strength, (counterbalanced by 2 lakhs more on account of service pay and 2 lakhs for increased expenditure on clothing compensation) 3 lakhs under Native Army Reserve, 3·6 lakhs owing to smaller purchase of malt liquor, and 1·7 lakhs less expenditure on medical supplies. A decrease of 2·4 lakhs under the Aden Delimitation Commission, consequent on the demobilisation of the force at D'thala is more than counterbalanced by an increase of 3 lakhs under the Tibet Mission owing to high prices of food supplies. There has also been an increase of about 2 lakhs under the pay of British officers owing to the savings consequent on absence on leave and otherwise having been overestimated; and, as explained in paragraph 8, part of the amount spent on bounties to time-expired British soldiers has been debited to Ordinary expenditure.

The total ordinary expenditure under all heads shows an increase of about 29 lakhs (£193,000) as compared with the Budget Estimate, of which about 2 lakhs occurs under Military Works, 24½ lakhs under Marine and about 24½ lakhs (£163,000) under Army. The causes which have led to this increase have been explained above: it may be succinctly summarised as mainly due to—(1) Increase in the Military Works fixed grant. (2) Expenditure on the concentration of troops at Agra. (3) Larger Home charges under Army and Marine. (4) Additional outlay consequent on high prices of food and forage.

TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY AND SPECIAL.

The Revised Estimate shows a decrease of over 20 lakhs (£136,000), a lapse of about 49½ lakhs under Special expenditure having been partially counterbalanced by an increase in Ordinary charges, the reasons for which have been explained above.

MILITARY RECEIPTS.

Certain receipts are credited under Army, Military Works, and Marine. These arise mainly from payments by His Majesty's Government against charges incurred on their account, rents of quarters, sale of stores, and recoveries on certain issues such as malt-liquor and rum, and in certain cases clothing, to soldiers.

The following table shows the total receipts of 1906-07 as respectively taken in the Budget and in the Revised Estimate :—

	Budget, 1906-07.		Revised Estimate 1906-07.	
	Rs	£	Rs	£
Army	1,58,68,000	1,064,500	1,67,30,000	1,115,300
Marine	21,45,000	143,000	19,15,000	127,700
Military Works ...	7,10,000	47,300	7,30,000	50,000
Total	1,88,23,000	1,254,800	1,93,96,000	1,293,000

The increase in Army receipts is mainly due to credit taken for a refund agreed to by the War Office on account of pay of Native troops during furlough earned by service in China and Somaliland.

Marine receipts show some falling-off owing to smaller recoveries for hire of vessels, etc.

In the coming year, owing to the more favourable political situation and the reduction of revenue estimated under opium, the current special grant has been reduced from 325 lakhs (£2,166,600) to 250 lakhs (£1,666,700). To this is added 47½ lakhs (£316,700) on account of lapses during the current year; which includes a special provision of 7½ lakhs (£50,000) for new vessel to replace the R. I. M. S. "Investigator" on Marine Survey work. We thus get a total provision of 297½ lakhs against 415 lakhs in the current year's Budget The reduction fall mainly under army expenditure in connection with war material.

The following are the principal measures for which expenditure has been provided, outside progress under Special Defences, and on buildings, acquisition of land and outlay on lines in connection with the Redistribution scheme :—

(*a*) Measures already in progress :—1. The reorganisation of Horse and Field Batteries. 2 The reorganisation of Ammunition Columns. 3 Increase to the reserve of Artillery ammunition. 4 Increase to the reserve of small arms ammunition. 5 Increase to the reserve of rifles. 6 Increase to the number of officers in the Indian Army. 7 Increase to the reserve of the Indian Army. 8 Extension of Army dairies.

(*b*) New measures :—1. The raising of two Indian Mountain Batteries. 2. *The reorganisation of Mountain Artillery. 3. *The partial reorganisation of the Heavy Artillery. 4 Raising an additional Indian Cavalry regiment from a nucleus of two irregular squadrons. 5. Supplying the field army with telephonic equipment 6. The electrification of the Harness and Saddlery factory at Cawnpore. 7 *Modification of present pensionary conditions in the Indian Army. 8. Provision of the New Indian Marine vessel referred to in paragraph 24. 9. Provision of a new Indian Marine vessel to replace the *Irrawaddy*.

*These measures have not as yet been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

The following statements compare the Budget provision for 1907-1908 with the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1906-1907 :—

Rupee figures.	Budget, 1906-1907. Rs.	Revised, 1906-1907. Rs.	Budget, 1907-1908. Rs.
Army—			
Home ...	6,83,70,000	7,02,18,000	6,95,31,000
India ...	20,14,51,000	20,20,44,000	20,33,47,000
Total...	26,98,21,000	27,22,62,000	27,28,80,000
Marine—			
Home ...	27,59,000	31,54,000	27,54,000
India ...	41,92,000	40,48,000	33,27,000
Total...	69,51,000	72,02,000	60,81,000
Military Works—			
Home ...	4,56,000	6,07,000	4,05,000
India ...	88,97,000	89,50,000	95,02,000
Total...	93,53,000	95,57,000	1,00,07,000
Total under all heads—			
Home ...	7,15,85,000	7,39,79,000	7,26,92,000
India ...	21,45,40,000	21,50,42,000	21,62,76,000
GRAND TOTAL...	28,61,25,000	28,90,21,000	28,89,68,000

As compared with the current year's Budget, "Marine" charges show a decrease of nearly 9 lakhs (£58,000). This is really due to an altered system of accounting, in connection with labour and local stores transactions incurred by the Marine Dockyards on behalf of His Majesty's Government or Local Governments in India. Formerly the full expenditure incurred on behalf of these authorities was debited in the Marine accounts as outlay and the corresponding recoveries credited as receipts. Hereafter such balancing charges disappear from both sides of the Marine accounts, the debit falling directly, by adjustment, on the employing authority.

As already explained in paragraph 13, the "Military Works," fixed grant was raised to 95 lakhs (£633,300) during the current year, and it has now been further raised by about 5 lakhs (£33,800), consequent on the transfer to the Military Works head of certain charges connected with punkah-pulling, electric lighting and water-supply in barracks and cantonments, hitherto debited to the head Army.

Army expenditure shows an increase of about 30½ lakhs (£204,000) as compared with the current year's Budget Estimate, of which about 11½ lakhs (£78,000) occurs at Home, and 19 lakhs (£126,000) in India. The increase in the Home figures is due to additional trooping charges, more furlough payments, and larger credits to the War Office on account of British troops serving in India, partially counterbalanced by smaller requirements as regards stores.

Of the increase in India 1½ lakhs is due to a change in accounting. As already stated, the Army estimates have been relieved of certain barrack and cantonment charges aggregating 5 lakhs which are now debited to Millitary Works. On the other hand, charges in connection with Cantonment Magistrates to the extent of 6½ lakhs have been transferred from the Civil to the Army estimates as Cantonment Magistrates are now under the administrative control of the Commander-in-Chief and the Army Department. Again with reference to the experience of the current year as shown in the Revised Estimates, charges in connection with food and forage have been increased by about 18 lakhs. Less noticeable increases, which are in the aggregate counterbalanced by decreases under other items, are as follows :—Under service pay to British soldiers, 2 lakhs; for larger expenditure on the pay of regimental officers consequent on the experience of the current year—(*vide* paragraph 15 *supra*) 2 lakhs; on grass and dairy farms (largely covered by corresponding estimated receipts) 3½ lakhs; on procurement of Remount and Ordnance mules owing to short purchases in previous years, 2 lakhs; local Ordnance stores, 2·7 lakhs; on placing of stock of tents and camp equipage generally in adequate condition, 2·3 lakhs; and on additional charges under the Tibet Mission and Gilgit Agency owing to food prices nearly 3 lakhs. On the other hand, there are noticeable decreases under the Aden Delimitation Commission, 5·6 lakhs, owing to removal of troops from D'thala; and under the Army Bearer Corps, where reductions are being made, 2 lakhs. There is also a decrease of nearly 8 lakhs consequent on smaller purchase of malt liquor, but this is counterbalanced by decreased receipts.. This is due to the fact that, after 1st January 1908, British regiments in Northern India, which have hitherto been supplied with beer through the Supply and Transport Corps, for consumption by soldiers on payment, will make their own arrangements for obtaining this.

Total Ordinary expenditure under all heads thus shows an increase of about 28½ lakhs (£189,000) as compared with the Budget of the current year.

The Budget for 1907-1908 shows a total decrease of about 89 lakhs (£594,000) as compared with the Budget for 1906-1907. There is a decrease of 117½ lakhs (£783,000) in Special expenditure, partly counterbalanced by an increase of nearly 28½ lakhs (£189,000) under Ordinary. The latter is accounted for by the increases in Army and Military works charges explained above.

It may be noted that the principal sub-heads of "Army Expenditure in India," known technically as "grants," are as follows in the order of their financial importance, the amounts provided under each for 1907-08 being given to the nearest lakh of rupees:—

1.	Regimental pay and allowances, Grant 3	1,076
2.	Supply and Transport, Grant 4	491
3.	Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipment, Grant 10	150
4.	Pensions and other non-effective charges, Grants 16—20	101
5.	Medical establishments, supplies and services, Grant 9	90
6.	Army and Garrison staff, mainly the cost of establishments at Army Head-Quarters and of Commands, Divisions and Brigades, Grant 1	63
7.	Remount and Veterinary establishments, supplies and services, Grant 5	60
8.	Clothing establishments, supplies and services, Grant 6	33
9.	Miscellaneous services, Grant 14	28
10.	Volunteer Corps, Grant 15	26
11.	Military Accounts Department, in which is also included the cost of the Military personal staff of the Viceroy, Provincial Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, Grant 2	23

The existing system of distribution by grant is, however, not as satisfactory as it might be, as it does not bring out with sufficient clearness the administrative character of the expenditure involved; for example, Grant 4, Supply and Transport includes a number of charges with which the Supply and Transport Corps has nothing to do. Measures are now being taken for revising the grant so as to make these correspond more clearly with the financial responsibilities of the spending departments and the Divisions of Army Head-Quarters.

MILITARY RECEIPTS.

The following statements compare the receipts taken in the Budget of 1907-08 with those of the Budget and Revised Estimates of the current year :—

	Budget, 1906-1907. R	Revised, 1906-1907. R	Budget, 1907-1908. R
Army ...	1,59,68,000	1,67,30,000	1,59,57,000
Marine ...	21,45,000	19,16,000	10,26,000
Military Works.	7,10,000	7,50,000	7,32,000
Total ...	1,88,23,000	1,93,96,000	1,77,15,000
	£	£	£
Army ...	1,064,500	1,115,300	1,063,800
Marine ...	143,000	127,700	68,400
Military Works.	47,300	50,000	48,800
Total ...	1,254,800	1,293,000	1,181,000

As compared with the current year's budget, the only noticeable variation is under "Marine" which shows a decrease of more than 11 lakhs (£74,000) due mainly to the change in accounting referred to in paragraph 27 supra.

NET MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The following figures show the aggregate net military expenditure under all heads estimated for in the current year as compared with the Budget and Revised Estimate figures for 1906-07 :—

	Budget, 1906-1907. R.	Revised, 1906-1907. R.	Budget, 1907-1908. R.
Gross expenditure ...	32,76,25,000	32,58,81,000	31,87,18,000
Receipts ...	1,88,23,000	1,93,96,000	1,77,15,000
Net expenditure.. ...	30,88,02,000	30,81,85,000	30,10,03,000
	£	£	£
Gross expenditure ...	21,841,600	21,705,500	21,247,900
Receipts ...	1,254,800	1,293,000	1,181,000
Net expenditure... ...	20,586,800	20,412,500	20,066,900

COMILLA RIOTS.

The Nawab's Version.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

The *Statesman* has published a translation of Nawab Salimulla of Dacca's statement in which he gives his version of the Comilla occurrences. He mentions that his Special train was nearly derailed, and it is doubtful now if as then alleged it was a mistake of the pointsman. He describes the procession to Nabulic Mia's house, saying that brick-bat was thrown and fell near his carriage.

At all the meetings and on all occasions the Nawab exhorted the Mahomedans to keep the peace. The speech concludes :—"The praiseworthy patience and endurance of Mahomedans on this occasion will always do them credit. I must say this much, too, that some Mahomedan badmashes and have on this occasion committed mischief here and there and offended or injured Hindus. We can never show any sympathy for such degraded specimens of Mahomedanism. Among Hindus, too, there are such badmashees and they were persons who, I believe, gave provocation and who were responsible for the unfortunate incidents at Comilla. I entreat Mahomedans and Hindus alike to make up these petty differences and not to fight and quarrel among themselves, but exert their powers to improve the educational, social and industrial condition of their co-religionists and to zealously safeguard the interests of their respective communities. If you receive any injury at the hands of others go to the officers of our kind, impartial and benign Government for justice. Then you ought not to do anything rash or unlawful, for that over and above bringing disgrace upon you reflects indiscretion on your Sirdars and leaders. When you are in difficulty go to these men for advice and they will surely help you."

SECUNDERABAD HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Bishop Whitehead's Soldiers' Institute Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 21.

The final game in the Bishop Whitehead's Soldiers' Institute Hockey Cup Tournament was decided last night when the "B" Squadron of the 13th Hussars beat the "D" Company of the Manchester Regiment after a splendidly contested game, by one goal to nil.

Mrs. Hamilton presented the Cup and Medals to the winners.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

The Consolation Meeting.

BAD UPSETS AND A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT.

WITH a card of eight events for consultation at the Consolation Meeting, punters had a very poor time of it, the attendance being fair considering the Meeting was a mid-week one. There were numerous scratchings, but as a whole the fields ware very fair and the racing likewise. There was one incident to somewhat mar the enjoyment of the Meeting, but this was fortunately put an end to before anything of a serious nature occurred. It was in the sixth race when Bradshaw on Romance and Oomerkhan on Basheer were running level at the bend with the former inside and Dumra outside. In the consequent hustling Basheer went into Romance and apparently resenting this, thinking himself to have a good chance, placed as he was, Bradshaw went for the native lad on weighing out. The latter boy's friends joined in to assist when fortunately they were stopped and the incident closed as far as fisticuffs were concerned. Both jockeys were up before the Stewards at the conclusion of the day's racing and were informed that Bradshaw's license has been suspended for the remaining part of the Season.

On the strength of a gallop between the two top weights for the opening event, the Little Consolation Plate, Advocate-General was made favourite with considerable support for Ariff a young pony said to have beaten Monsoon and done even time on the tan. The favourite's chances went in the first furlong when after getting away badly he could not keep with his field. Namdar was soon settled and left Calcutta to come away and win as he liked from the outsider, Musket. Coming well at the finish Advocate-General had to pull outside again after early galloping on to Fadil.

The first of the New Arab Consolation plates, and a rare upset, followed. Express on form looked very good and was freely backed but after lying too far back, the run he had to put in to catch his field killed his chances. Deenar was fancied by a large number, but he too fell away after making the pace and Hadee coming very full of running won easily from Dhamas in a poor finish. Another upset was the second division of this race for which Basheer was a hot favourite, but, is mentioned, got into trouble at the bend. Thuyyi and Talal also did no good and the win was an easy one for Dumra who only came at the bend; Ariel also putting in a very good late run.

Practically a procession was the Losers' Plate for which Gaucho rep sd, and was, a moral. Emir went promising to the front, but once caught by the favourite was out of it being content with second place none than five lengths ahead of the rest. Rakhan ran a very surprisingly bad race being almost lost throughout after a deal of public money going on for a place.

After excuses Galore made for his previous disappointments Epitome was again rushed at by the public but good money coming for Virballa the two went on equal favourites. Virballa won the race almost from the jump whereas Epitome was held into the bend where she was taken right round her field. She seemed to be going well and the way she paid Blue Blood by the stand suggests she would are troubled the winner had she been asked earlier.

There was a good deal of betting on the Maiden Arab Consolatio Plate and after a run on Spearmint he lengthened to fours and Hadhur was sent out a warm favorite. Monsoon made the running to the bend but was so hard pressed that he fell away and Remembrance led closely followed by Scarlet who were going so well that it was not surprising to see him shake Hadhur and Remembrance off and win pretty comfortably. Only three went to the post for the Consolation Selling Plate and had, despite a very gammy offore, went out a odds on from centre. The race was a very easy one for Canter who won anyhow with the favorite a in very bad last, but Mr. Jacob thought him good enough to buy in at Rs. 1,200 which proved a bargain Davie purchased the winner for Rs. 900, and he should be worth it!

In conclusion, a further set back came for punters in Importers' Selling Plate for which Scipio was fancied backed, as also Liberal and a poor looking bay Jardissus. The last named was never in the hunt, forgetting away badly, Liberal died out after making the pace and when Scipio looked a winner he swerved badly and lost his chance. Jalmood then looked a winner but Yusuff came along on Jubulpre and had them all set before. Scipio could get properly going again. Agashah bought the winner for Rs. 1,250 and Mr. Vaid got Scipio for Rs. 1,100; both of which should do well Fred Parsonwho used to train for Messrs. Mathuradas Goculas and Ananji Nanji, was seen on the course and has brought something from Hyderabad to ride on Saturday. Details :—

The Little Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under which are not won since 31st March, 1904, flat races value Rs50 or over of the aggregate value of Rs 700 or over 13-3 to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31March, 1904, race value Rs. 150 or over; once, 4lb twice 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Messrs M Gocus and A Nanjee's, Calcutta 9st 0lbs ..... Annes 1
Colonel Abud's, ket 8st 12lbs ..... A Hayt 2
Mr Darashaw Dwasjee's, Ariff 7st 13lbs and 8st 11lbs ..... Oomerkhan 3
Mr Abdul Razakbdul Rehman's, Fadil 8st 11lbs ..... Native 4

Also ran.—Advocate General 9st 11lbs, Namdar 8st 12lbs.

(Winstrained by C. Bleach.)

Betting.—Even Advocate General, 3 to 1 against Ariff, 4 to 1 Calcutta, 6 to 1 Namdar and twelves rest.

The Race.—From poor start in which Advocate General got awfully, Namdar led out followed by Calcutta and Arife last on the rails coming into second place at half mile, the favourite a bad last; soon after Namdar all away and Calcutta was level with Ariff on going the bend with Musket next. Whips came out all but Calcutta who came away easily and won hand held by three lengths. Musket beat Ariff by three-quarters of a length in the run in with Fadil close a neck in front of the favourite,—Time :—1min. 28.

First New Arab Consolation Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second, 100; third Rs. 50. For Arabs landed since 4st 7, 1905, which have not won races value Rs. 50 over; W. A. Allowance—Landing allowance as pemeral Conditions. Ponies 4 hand and under 5lbs. stance—6 Furlongs.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Curtis' Hadee 8st 3lbs ..... Yusuff 1
Mr Abdul Aziz Isa's, Dhamas 8st 9lbs..... Forster 2
Mr Artin A Esa's, Express 7st 12lbs .... Heeroo 3
Mr A M Sabeah Deenar 8st 11lbs...C.B. Mahomed 4

Also ran :—Iman 8st 6lbs, Kawakih 8st 3lbs, Petroleum 8st 3l, Joker 7st 13lbs, Manchester 8st 3lbs. (Wer trained by Owner.)

Betting :—Even Express, 3 to 1 against Deenar, 5 to 1 Dhamas, 8 to Hadee, Kavakeh and Manchester and tens and longodds the rest.

The Race :—Dhas jumped out in front of Deenar on the rails and at the latter went away by the half mile a length from other and Express who soon drew level outside and led into the straight. Here however Hadee cat very easy and had the others at work coming away easily to win by a length and a half. Dhamas can again well but fell short finishing a similar distance in front of Express with Deenar close up. Time :—1h 25secs.

The Losers' Plate, Winner, Rs. 200; second 100; third Rs. 50. For Arabs 14 hands and under which have never won flat race value Rs. 50 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st. 5lb W. I. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Hajee Sulleman's Pancho 8st 4lbs and 8st 5lbs ..... Forster 1
Mr A An Jria's Em 8st 12lbs ..... Mom 2
Mr Nasser Abdoo's Adham 8st 4lbs ..... Abdoo 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Dhaman 8st 7lbs... C B Mahomed 4

Also ran :—Jokhan 8st 7lbs, Engine 8st 1lbs, Silver Stream 8st 11lbs, Stamboul 7st 9lbs, Tuticorin 7st 11lbs. (Winer trained by Saleh Dakeel.)

Betting :—5 to 4 on Gancho, 4 to 1 against Emir 7 to 1 Rackhan 8 to 1 Dhaman, 10 to 1 Engine and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—Emir jumped out to lead Goucho by over a length followed by Stamboul and Silver Stream with Rackhan last. At the bend the front two were level some ways in front and after a bit of a struggle Gancho came away and won comfortably by two lengths, five between next two, a great fight for third place. Time :—4min. 5 3-5 secs.

The Horse Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A Hight Weight Handicap for Horses which have never won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over and which have not won flat race value Rs. 150 or over 31st March, 1906. Distance —5 Furlongs.

Mr G K's Virballa 7st 4lbs..... Melson 1
Mr Mereddith's Epitome 8st 4lbs..... Bradshaw 2
Mr S D Mehta's Blue Blood 8st..... A Hoyt 3
Mr B P Roy Chowdhary's Belle Cole 8st 6lbs Vinning 4

Also ran :—Greenstone 9st 5lbs, Gunner 8st 9lbs. (Winner trained by Shaik Kassum.)

Betting :—2 to 1 against Epitome and Virballa, 4 to 1 Blue Blood, 5 to 1 Gunner, 7 to 1 Belle Cole, 8 to 1 Greenstone.

The Race :—Blue Blood jumped out from Virballa on the rails who shot ahead by a length after a furlong followed by Blue Blood, Gunner close up and Epitome, over a length behind, fourth. At the bend Epitome came up on the outside level with Blue Blood but Virballa went away again. By the Stand Bradshaw set Epitome going and beat Blue Blood by half-a-length with Virballa a length ahead, Poor fourth. Time :—1min. 3secs.

The Maiden Arab Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500, second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For Maiden Arabs which have not won since 31st March, 1904, flat races value Rs. 150 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 700 or over. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winner since 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 150 or over, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lb Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's Scarlet 8st 2lbs cd 8st 4lbs ..... Forster 1
Mr D L Khimjee's Remembrance 8st 7lbs..... Melsom 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Hadhur 9st 12lbs...C B Mahomed 3
Mr R R S' Multiform 9st..... Heeroo 4

Also ran :—Swordsman 9st. 3lbs., Wadi 9st. 3lbs, Monsoon 8st. 12lbs. Spearmint 8st 6lbs.
(Winner trained by T. Tinger.)

Betting :—5 to 2 against Hadhur, 4 to 1 Remembrance and Spearmint, 5 to 1 Scarlet, 6 to 1 Monsoon and Multiform tens and more the rest.

The Race :—From a very level start Monsoon showed out followed by Wadi, Remembrance, Scarlet and Multiform leading the second bunch. Remembrance and Scarlet together then passed Wadi and on nearing the bend drew up to the leader with Hadhur coming on the outside. Monsoon was beat and eased and Scarlet inside went out with Hadhur and Multiform outside who was eased by the stand. Remembrance came again and beat Hadhur but could only get within a length and a half of Scarlet, three quarters next and two lengths next pulling up. Tim.—1 min. 38 3/5 secs.

Second New Arab Consolation Plate,—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs landed since 1st July, 1906, which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over; W. A. Allowance—Landing allowance as per General Condition. Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Adil's Dumra 7st. 12lbs..... Heeroo 1
Mr. Yussuff Dakayel's Ariel 7st. 12lbs. (cd. 7st. 13lbs.) ..... Vining 2
Mr. A. M. Ameer's The Barb 8st 3lbs..... Yussuff 3
Mr. Hamed Dawood's Thuyyar 8st. 6lbs..... Ames 4

Also ran :—Basheer 8st 6lbs, Romance 8st 6lbs, Rock Salt 8st 6lbs, Talal 8st 3lbs, Rabliss 8st 3lbs.
Winner trained by Fahab bin Saif.

Betting :—6 to 4 on Basheer, 5 to 1 against Thuyyar and Talal, 7 to 1 Rock Salt and Dumra, and tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—The Barb jumped out from a good start followed by Romance who came on the rails and soon took the lead followed by Basheer and these two were level followed by the Barb at the bend. They bumped on rounding and just as Basheer seemed staying on Dumra came up well in hand and going on easily stayed out a late run by Ariel by a length and a quarter, head next two, fourth and fifth close up. Time 1 min. 25 3/5 secs.

The Consolation Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Selling race for Arabs which have never won race value Rs. 150 or over. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,600 to carry 10st.; 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr J A Andria's Canter 8st 8lbs..... Heero 1
Mr S Ruttonshaw's Greylock 9st 2lbs. C B Mahomed 2

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GOLDEN BROWN HAIR IN FASHION.

THE fashionable colour for hair this coming season is to be the pure gold-brown, beloved of youthful poets, writes a lady correspondent in Paris. It is always difficult to trace directly back to the actual personage who starts a new fashion: fashions very often seem to start themselves! In the affair of gold-brown hair it is possible that we have to thank two famous beauties—one a true Parisienne, and the other a Parisienne from New York City. Both these lovely women have hair of a delicious shade of browngold, absolutely and entirely natural, and difficult beyond words to imitate. On the other hand, it may well be that some autocratic Parisian coiffeur has, under the rose, given this new mode a push forward. There is no colour so difficult to imitate as pure gold-brown, and the attempt to imitate it is a very costly and elaborate business. For the past two years the coiffeurs of Paris have been complaining bitterly of "bad times," etc.; they have found their hands more or less idle since artificial ondulations began to go out of fashion and—coiffeurs are quite human. Many things can be done at home by amateur hands but hair tinting—except with henne—is not one of them. To tint the hair with henne is a horribly dirty piece of work, but it can be done at home with the help of a clever maid or obliging sister. On the other hand, it is impossible for an amateur to make her hair gold-brown otherwise than by the use of peroxide, and peroxide can only be used in small quantities and with the greatest care, for it quickly gives a glittering, unpleasant tone of colour which is clearly artificial by daylight. Apropos the hair turn the head of a pretty woman—the fashion in the maton of hairdressing is slowly but surely changing: the low, natural-looking headdress is coming in again. We have for some little time back been swaying in this direction; picture-hats and dresses, have demanded picture headdresses, and more and more it has ceased to be correct to dress the hair stiffly and in artificial ondulations, and every effort is made produce a natural effect. The Greek coiffure is very fashionable this winter for evening wear, and in a somewhat modified form it is quite charming. It is not considered necessary to adopt the severely plain, flat bands in front, and at the back the hair may be caught up in a series of loose curls or in careless-looking coils, confined by silver ribbons or by art nouveau bandeaux.

JAPANESE DECORATIONS FOR THE HOME.

A few years ago it was almost impossible to find artistic lamp-shades except those that were made to order, and they were very expensive. The Japanese lamp-shades have solved the problem, and they are to be had in many attractive paper designs. The frames are of wood, lacquered black, and treated in such a way that they are not affected by heat. The paper is tough and of transparent quality, and the decorations are in simple but rich tones that are very effective. The Japanese stands for lamps combine well with the shades. These stands should be plain, but if a little decoration is desired it ought to be simple. The Japanese are also exceedingly clever at arranging plants, and with them a special flower has a special pot, one not being seen without the other. The handsomest of plants is an ugly pot loses half its pleasing effect, and it will, therefore, repay us to have some artistic flower-stands in which our finest specimens can be shown to the best advantage. A growing plant in a room always forms a centre to which the eye is drawn, and is, therefore, an opportunity to use some decorative stand or pot which shall add to its beauty. Some of the new Japanese candlesticks are very quaint. These are all of one thickness, cut into grotesque figures and deeply engraved. They come in a dark, greenish bronze. Other candlesticks of engraved silver are being made quite square, tapering to a point to give the candle. The hand-engraved is also taking the place of embossed silver in tableware and toilet sets.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 21.

The disturbance from Persia has now entered Sind as well and a defined depression has given precipitation in Baluchistan, the West Himalayas and the Sub-montane Districts with heavy cloud in Baluchistan and the whole of Upper India. A few scattered falls of rain have again occurred in Burma, the Upper Brahamaputra Valley and to the south of the Peninsula.

The Temperature is still slight to large in defect over almost the whole of Northern India. In Burma, Lashio and Matronyo report 1/2 an inch of rain; Toungoo and Moulmein a 1/4. The skies are now clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual except in the areas of rainfall and the temperature continues slight to moderate in defect.

To the northeast of India and Orissa, Dibrugarh had 1 1/2 inches of rain and Sibsagar 1/2 an inch. The skies are clear except in Bihar and parts of Assam. Humidity is above normal in Chota Nagpur and Behar and below elsewhere. The temperature has risen a little but is still slight to large in defect.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Chakrata and Dehra Dun had light fall of rain. Moderate to heavy cloud appeared in the Submontane districts of the United Provinces. The Skies continue clear elsewhere while the temperature has risen and is in slight to moderate defect.

To the north-west of India, precipitation has occurred in Baluchistan, West Himalayas and the Submontane Districts, the principal amounts being Ambala 1/4; Simla and Murree 1/2; Ludhiana, Srinagar and Rawalpindi 1/4; Cherat 1/2; Peshawar and Montgomery 1/4 and Quetta 1/2. The skies are clear in Gujrat and lightly clouded in Sind and Rajputana and completely overcast elsewhere. The air is damper than usual except in Rajputana and the temperature in moderate excess in Baluchistan and normal or in slight excess in Sind and Gujrat and slight to moderate in Defect in the remainder of the division.

The Peninsula, Mysore, Octacamund and Kodaikanal report light falls of rain. Cloud has increased in the south and the Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Circars while the temperature is practically normal.

Fairly general precipitation is probable in Baluchistan, Kashmir in the Frontier Province hills and in the Submontane districts of the Punjab and of the United Provinces and a few falls of rain are likely in Burma, Assam and in the south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 20TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid in several places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam and Raipur and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temprature—The variation of maximum show a defect from 5° to 16° in the Punjab, Central Provinces and Amraoti, Indore, Rajkote, Jhansi, Allahabad, Cawnpore, while those of the minimum an excess of 7° at Karachi and a defect of 5° to 9° at Bijapur, Nagpur, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Neemuch, Jhansi, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Bellary and the lowest 54° at Cawnpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Colombo Trichinopoly, Coimbator, Bellary, Bangalore, Mormugao, Ajmer, Jaipur, Karachi, Delhi and Lahore.

Rain.—Colombo, Hyderabad, Deccan, Bangalore, Lahore and Sirsa report light to moderate showers

Weather is slightly unsettled to the westwards of Sind.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	4	4	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	21	18	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Zhara Talao, and Kumbharwada	27	16	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	6	6	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	30	27	50
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	21	16	24
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	7	15
Total.....	112	97	186
Total plague deaths to date..	137,112		
Same date last year	106	89	251

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

RELICS OF OLD NEWGATE.

IT is perhaps a little curious that nothing of old Newgate survives in London's magnificent new Sessions House beyond two insignificant relics—a portion of the old gallows' beam, showing the groove worn by the executioners' ropes, and part of the door of the Press yard. Other more interesting relics of this historic prison have been widely scattered. Not long ago the door of the condemned cell was sold by auction for £13 (an ominous figure); and the fittings of the cell together with the old bell, were bought for £100 for Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, the bell, which was cast in 1775, bearing this inscription: "Ye people all who hear me ring, Be faithful to your God and King." The steps by which so many doomed men have mounted to the scaffold found a purchaser for £1, 12s.

THE AIDE-DE-CAMP AND HIS CHIEF.

In some Military Memories of the late Sir Archibald Alison in the March *Cornhill* occurs the story of a somewhat ludicrous incident, which took place when that soldier was connected with the Ashanti Expedition, in 1873. Sir Archibald, who was suffering from the malarious climate, was advised to take a specific dose, which, though probably most salutary, was certainly rather nauceous. His aide-de-camp handed it to him and advised him to hold his nose in taking it. "But, my dear fellow," said he, "how can I?" pointing to his empty sleeve. "Don't let that stand in your way, sir," replied the aide-de-camp, seizing his General's nose, and held it tightly till the dose was swallowed. Strange duties sometimes fall to the lot of Staff officers on service, but it is seldom that an aide-de-camp can boast of having taken such a liberty with his Chief.

RUSKIN'S "KING OF THE GOLDEN RIVER."

There is an interesting story connected with Ruskin's fairy tale of "The King of the Golden River," which Mr. Stead has just added to his "Books for the Bairns." Mr. Stead tells it in his preface to the little book: When Ruskin was a young man some Scotch friends of the family, who lived in Perth, sent their daughter to stay with the Ruskins at Herne Hill, London. This young lady was a pretty and lively girl, and one day she challenged Ruskin, who was anything but a lively young man, to write a fairy tale, for she believed that such a task was the least likely one that he would undertake. In this she was mistaken, for in two sittings John Ruskin completed "The King of the Golden River."

ITS AFTER-HISTORY.

For nine years the story remained in manuscript, for it was only written for the amusement of the young lady from Perth, and not for publication. At length, however, it was printed in a book, and the story was illustrated by Mr. Richard Doyle. When it first appeared it was often given as a prize in schools, and copies of the first edition are very rare—so rare, indeed, that for one copy of that first edition much money has been paid. The girl for whom it was written afterwards married John Ruskin, but the marriage was not a happy one, and in later years the lady became the wife of Sir John Millais. Mr. Stead's cheap reissue contains Doyle's illustrations.

NEW USES FOR ALARM CLOCKS.

It is surely due to the conservatism of human nature that so many of us are content to put the alarm-clock to no other purpose than awakening us in the morning. A contributor the March *Woman at Home* is more ingenious. She tells us that she is accustomed to employ this device in the kitchen to prevent her from allowing the dishes she is cooking to be over-baked. Once the idea of the adaptability of the alarm-clock is discovered, further applications will suggest themselves to the business man as well as the domestic woman. In fact, anyone whose occupation is so absorbing as to lead him to neglect the flight of time might be advised to adopt this expedient. Possibly the day may come when the usual apology for lateness in keeping an appointment will be, "My alarm-clock didn't go off."

ROWDYISM IN THE OLD DAYS.

Some curious particulars of the dangers of London streets in the old days are given in an article on "The Scowrers and the Mohocks" in the *Monthly Review*. The favourite practice of the Scowrers was to invade some tavern in the evening, drive out the customers, ill-treat the proprietor and his attendants, wreck the premises, and above all "roar." Steele tells of the Mohocks, one of whose pastimes was to "enclose women in casks and roll them down the street." In 1712 a Royal Proclamation was issued offering a reward of £100 for the apprehension of any Mohock. Soon after the accession of George IV. to the Throne in 1820 there was a recrudescence, though in a milder form, of Mohock rowdyism, and attacks on the watch—"boxing the Charlies," as the phrase went—once more became fashionable among the wilder spirits of London. These revelries, however, were rudely disturbed by the establishment, in 1829, by Sir Robert Peel of an efficient body of police.

A MARQUIS'S PRACTICAL "JOKES."

Yet again, in early Victorian days, there was another Mohock Doutburst, under the auspices of the Marquis of Waterford; and once more knockers and bell-handles were wrenched off, public monuments injured, lights extinguished, and crockery smashed. This form of humour, however, was quite wasted upon the local authorities, the Marquis being promptly knocked down by a watchman and taken up half-dead. The same authority tells us that, in the following year, he and some other men of fashion were convicted at Derby Assizes of trying to overturn a caravan, screwing up a toll-bar-keeper, and painting houses and people red. For these recreations they were fined £100 apiece.

THE HAGUE—PAST AND PRESENT.

Apropos of the recent stay in London of M. de Martens, to settle the preliminaries of the coming Hague Conference, it is both interesting and opportune to recall the historic prominence of the Dutch capital in the chequered story of international mediation. Thus the negotiations at Gertruydenberg, resulting (1712) in the Utrecht conferences, followed more than one meeting at the political Metropolis of the Netherlands, which, though considered at the time a failure, paved the way for the European peace-making a little later. To-day, indeed, Queen Wilhelmina's ancestral city seems in a fair way of resuming its traditional position as a mediatorial and diplomatic centre. The late Lord Pauncefote held very strongly the opinion that the adoption in 1899 of one of the Hague recommendations—that civilised States should pledge themselves to observe a certain interval between the active appearance of the cause of war and the declaration of war itself—would have averted the South African war.

CARDUCCI.

The statement made the other day that Carducci, impressed by the generosity of Queen Margherita in purchasing his library and so preventing its dispersion, changed his political faith, and from Republican became a supporter of the dynasty, is not in accordance with facts. Giosue Carducci (a correspondent points out) became Monarchical years before the purchase of his library, through no mercenary considerations or desire to obtain the favour of the powers that ruled the land, but, as he himself said, because he had come to believe that only through the Monarchy could Italy maintain itself united and strong. Sufficient reason this, our correspondent thinks, for any man to change his political opinions.

A CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT.

All who for one reason or another have striven to free themselves from the sweet bondage of the "herb nicotian" have gone through struggles of the kind so vividly described by Charles Lamb. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak. We throw away the pipe and tobacco—and buy a fresh supply the first time we pass a shop where the instruments of evil are temptingly displayed. Those who seriously wish for deliverance may, the *British Medical Journal* points out, try the method recommended by a Russian practitioner, Dr. Kolomeitzeff, Assistant Physician to the Military Hospital, Kasan. It consists in rinsing out the mouth with 25 per cent. solution of silver nitrate after each indulgence in tobacco. He says the taste thus produced will create a disgust that will effectually cure the hibit.

MODERATO.

The Moderate minstrel serenades the moon,
And sings this ditty, with a strong vibrato,
"YOU pay the piper and WE'LL call the tune'
(Sh! Softly—Moderate!).

A cloud of bricks assail the minstrel soon—
The audience doesn't like his style staccato:
"The Trusts come as a blessing and a boon"—

Sang Mr. Moderato,

The Moderate minstrel troop have played their tune
With gramophone selections obligate,
Trust trombone solos, and the "catchy coon,"

With "breakdown" Moderate.

To-day our London knows one priceless boon:
Progressive rule ensures a smooth legato.
On Saturday, when London votes, how soon
The Moderate troop may sing a different tune—
Adagio—Moderato! G. F. R. A.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE CRITERION MICE.

"THE best-laid schemes o'mice an' men gang aft agley." With the "three blind mice" of Mr. Arthur Law's pretty little farcical comedy at the Criterion they "gang" quite hopelessly "agley." Marjorie Lovell, the winsome and attractive heroine of *Three Blind Mice*, has four lovers, three blind—in the erotic sense—and one with a first-class sight. The three blind mice all run after Marjorie, and lose her in the rush. The fourth mouse strolls leisurely after her and wins her. There is probably no actor on the boards of comedy better able than Mr. Fred Kerr to make a lazy victory in such a lovestory as Mr. Law gives us at the Criterion, and his engagement for the fourth mouse proves of such conspicuous value to the piece—the part fitting him so well—that one cannot imagine the author having gone to work without the personality and the methods of this admirable comedian constantly before his eyes.

In his "slow race" for the hand of merry Marjorie Lovell (most charmingly played by Mr. Weedon Grossmith's pretty wife, Miss May Palfrey), he presents one of those firm, calm, and unfidgetty figures which have such an influence upon farce as almost to turn it into comedy. People will go to *Three Blind Mice* to see how they run. They will go to Mr. Fred Kerr to see how he walks. And they will be delighted with the piece because it is cleanly merry and frankly unambitious, and because the running and the walking are done so well. Mr. O. B. Clarence's humorous portrait of the blind mouse (a widower) who is domestic to the length of putting his children to bed and airing their clean underclothing is a sight to cheer the souls of the Great Unsexed. They will welcome him, or his state, as the promising beginning of a beautiful end; and they will sympathize heartily with the cat of a governess. Miss Tipping, for deeming him worth the catching. Fortunately for Andrew, Burns's philosophy on "the best laid schemes" has an opponent—as most proverbs have—in "When the cats away the mice will play."

MARTIN HARVEY ON TOUR.

Mr. Martin Harvey, who will come to London again in May, and appear in a new play from the German, called the "Rich Youth," is meanwhile meeting with splendid success on his spring tour of the provinces. "The Breed of the Treshams," "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," "The Corsican Brothers," "The only Way", and "Hamlet" have all been serving the distinguished actor most loyally in his search for more laurels, and he himself, judging by the enthusiasm of the provincial newspapers in dealing with his several performances, has never been in better acting condition." When it concerns so artistic and thorough an actor as Mr. Martin Harvey it is a real pleasure to assist fair news in its flight; so right gladly is the publicity of "M A P.'s" columns given to the additional report, conveyed to me in the letter of a friend who has been present at many of the productions of this tour that the success of Mr Harvey Hamlet has been one of the principal features of his present enterprise. In almost every instance where he is giving *Hamlet* this season the tragedy is being put on largely on account of repeated request for its revival; and that it may be presented on some of the less spacious stages that certain theatres of the itinerary offer, a special setting of the play identical with the other as regards effect but smaller in proportion, is now being "carried." The necessity for this unusual and costly provision is a sounder tribute by far to the success of Mr. Harvey's Hamlet than the tribute of words.

THE BROTHERS CORSICAN.

While Mr. Martin Harvey was in Liverpool he received from a firm of passenger shipping agents a letter, which in spite of its suggestion that the writer was aware neither that "The Corsican Brothers" was a play nor that Mr. Harvey had achieved great things as the principal player in it he holds as one of his most treasured curiosities. It is the habit of this shipping firm to offer special terms of transit to theatrical and music-hall companies, and it was such an offer as this that they addressed to "Messrs. the Corsican Brothers," evidently believing that they were approaching a music-hall "duo"! The agents were surprised, no doubt, to learn of their mistake, but will this disillusionment deter them as occasion offers, from making similar applications to "Messrs. the Two Orphans," or Messrs. the Three Musketeers"—or even "Messrs. the Two Gentlemen of Verona"? Perhaps the brilliant "Romeo and Juliet," to say nothing of "Anthony and Cleopatra" or "Troilus and Cressida," may all in good time be circularised on the interesting subject of a reduced tariff for "selves and props!" Who knows?

OVERHEARD BY MISS DE SILVA.

There is good in everything. The worst man has a bright spot somewhere on his character. Westreis may waste and loafers loaf, but they do not occupy themselves entirely with loafing and wasting. Now and again they can be merry, and without the aid of beer. Often they are witty—under the same negative influence. Sometimes (for the lazy fever does not necessarily bring viciousness with it) they can be moral Miss N. de Silva (Mrs. Martin Harvey) was given the other day, while in Southport, an example of a street loafer's wit. Leaving her hotel one morning with her husband's prize Skye terriers, the actress found that she and her canine charges were attracting the close attention of a couple of do-nothings who were standing on the kerb outside. "Rum-looking tykes," said one loafer to the other, "what's the breed d'ye think?" At once came the reply of the comic spirit. "Why, the Breed o'the Tresham, in course!"

A COLLECTOR OF THEATRES.

When Mr. R. C. Buchanan, of Glasgow, came to London two or three years ago to "back" "The Blue Moon" at the Lyric Theatre, he was described in these columns as a collector of theatres. He was the owner then of several theatres in the North, and he was looking out for more. He captured more; and now he has captured more still, and is the possessor of perhaps the finest collection of theatres in the world. From the well-known firm of theatre-proprietors, Howard and Wyndham, Limited, Mr. Buchanan has taken over a fresh half-dozen of his favourite relics—two in Edinburgh, two in Glasgow, and one in Newcastle. For a man who is but a few years the wrong side—or is it not, in the masculine, the right side?—of forty, this constitutes, surely, a record in its way. I believe Mr. Buchanan has not his equal as a theatre-collector even in America, and that is saying a very great deal.

MR. BUCHANAN'S FORMER HOBBY.

The sphere of the theatre is, as everyone knows, a sphere that all who are connected with the stage have dropped into after having been specially trained for one of a different sort altogether. And Mr. Buchanan got his nerve for embarking upon gigantic theatrical enterprise from dabbling in the elementary but decidedly practical stages of the science of post-mortem surgery. It is difficult to imagine Mr. Buchanan appreciced as a youth to the gruesome business of preparing bodies of suicides and "accidents" for the analysis of the police surgeon, with the view of becoming a master hand at it himself, for even to-day the enthusiastic theatre-collector is frequently taken for Mr. Hayden Coffin and he must have been a very good-looking boy. However, that was the work of his boyhood, nevertheless, and he is not ashamed to confess that he revelled in it.

But amateur theatricals are a great force with the young, and the boy whose whole heart was at one moment in surgery suddenly left the theatre of make-believe and became, in due course, a well-known player of heroic parts in melodrama. It was while Mr. R. C. Buchanan was receiving uncomfortably small salaries for doing uncommonly noble deeds, which included the horse-whipping of villans and the marrying of heroines, that he thought his position in life might be considerably improved if he possessed not only a knowledge of theatres, but some of the theatres themselves; and in the cause of this fresh ambition he worked so assiduously and to such satisfactory purpose that we find him to day, with his inseparable friend and partner, Mr. Edgar Stevens preparing to add to his already valuable and varied collection of playhouses at a cost of close upon two hundred thousand pounds.

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street, he says, is like a Record Office stocked with papers and correspondence going back more than one hundred years, connected with historic events and great names. These are all to be scrutinised and classified and Mr. Burdett Coutts is also asking the Baroness's friends to send in any letters which they may have from her. The volume when it reaches the public should be a valuable addition to the social history of the nineteenth century.

A BYGONE REVIVAL.

There is a decided tendency in the direction of "picture" fashions. Both the first and second Empire modes prove all conquering and "Romney" muslins much be-flounced and be-frilled and tied with pale blue ribbon sashes are being designed for summer days. The very latest revival however is that of the quaint 1860 bodice, familiar to those of us whose pleasure it has been to dig into the old volumes of "Punch." The 1860 bodice is innocent not only of sleeves but of shoulder straps, the whole of the shoulders being left bare. The 1860 bodice certainly gives a chance to the woman with really beautiful shoulders, but then few women in these days are in the happy position of possessing lovely rounded shoulders. In fact when one looks round the stalls of a fashionable West End Theatre one begins to wonder if there really are any beautiful shoulders left!

Probably this is the explanation of another revival of a bygone fashion, the dainty little lace chemisette of our grandmothers days, which will be worn with the rounded bodice.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The following Memorandum by the Military Finance Secretary on Military expenditure for the years 1906-07 and 1907-08 is published as an Appendix to the Financial Statement :—

This memorandum is concerned with the expenditure incurred in England and India under the four Budget heads "—Army" "—Marine" (Imperial), "—Military Works," and —"Special Defences." It also makes an approximate differentiation between "Special" and Ordinary military expenditure.

Special expenditure, as explained by the Hon'ble Financial Member in Part I of the Budget Statement, consists of outlay on—

(1) Measures connected with the carrying out of Lord Kitchener's scheme for the Reorganisation and Redistribution of the Army.

(2) Other special measures for the improvement of Military administration which had been initiated prior to the year 1904-05. In this case, the further expenditure on such measures is treated as Special only to the extent that it exceeds the budget provision made in 1904-05.

(3) All expenditure connected with the scheme for the re-armament and improvement of our coast and frontier defences.

(4) All other new measures which appreciably add to military expenditure. If the maximum cost of such a new measure, adding the full amount of recurring expenditure in any one year to the initial outlay, exceeds Rs. 20,000 (Rs. 50,000 in the case of buildings), the cost is debited to the Special expenditure grant.

The balance of military expenditure outside special outlay of these descriptions is classed as Ordinary.

Special expenditure for 1906-07 was fixed at 325 lakhs of rupees, (£2,166,600) as the ordinary grant of the year, with a further addition of 90 lakhs (£600,000) to make up for large lapses which had occurred in the previous year, largely owing to delay in the supply of Artillery and stocks of ammunition and other stores contracted for through the War Office. The amount which will be spent during the year is now estimated at about 365¼ lakhs (£2,437,300). The principal causes of this decrease of expenditure as compared with the Budget, which amounts to about 494 lakhs (£329,300), are as follows.

Short expenditure under "Special Defences," which is mainly concerned with the adequate protection of the principal Indian sea-ports, is due to the question of the nature of the guns which should be mounted for the protection of these ports having been reconsidered, and the consequent delay in carrying out the original programme.

The decrease under "Military Works" (India) is due to slower progress than was anticipated in carrying out the building operations consequent on Lord Kitchener's Redistribution scheme. The Home expenditure incurred, which was not provided for in the Budget, is due to the necessity for procuring stores which were not discriminated from the Indian outlay when the Budget was framed.

The small decrease under "Marine" calls for no special remarks.

The decrease under "Army" is due mainly to smaller expenditure than had been anticipated on the following important measures:—

(1) Reorganisation of horse and field batteries.

The original scheme was materially modified on the advice of the Army Council, and the Government of India are now awaiting a final decision on certain details. It thus became necessary to defer expenditure.

(2) Provision made for the purchase of land and new lines for Indian troops in connection with the Redistribution scheme.

(3) Purchase of reserve artillery ammunition in England.

(4) Increase in reserves of rifles.

The Ishapore Rifle Factory has not yet been able to turn out the local supply of rifles which was anticipated.

(5) Progress of artillery rearmament.

Here again, the Cossipore Factory, on which we rely for a local supply of guns, has not worked up to the anticipated output.

6 Increase of Indian Army reserves owing to the enrolment of additional reservists not having come up to anticipation.

On the other hand failure to work up to the original programme in these and other matters has rendered it possible to undertake certain measures which had not been provided for in the current year's budget. The most important of these are:—

(1) Constitution of a new Chief of the Staff's Division at Army Head-Quarters.

The appointment of a Chief of the Staff to assist the Commander-in-Chief in dealing with the questions of Army policy and the preparation of the Army for war, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in connection with the constitution of the Army and Supply Departments. The larger portion of the establishment provided for this high officer has been obtained by transfer from the Divisions of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, while the additional outlay involved has been treated as Special expenditure.

(2) Supply of half the extra British *personnel* required for the existing and additional artillery ammunition columns.

The Budget provision was only for *material* and horses.

(3) Concessions to the Native army in the shape of—

(*a*) Increase of kit money on enlistment.

(*b*) An annual grant for boots.

(*c*) Larger facilities for visiting their homes in the hot weather.

4 Payment of bounties to time-expired British soldiers to induce them to continue their service in India.

Part of this expenditure will be borne by His Majesty's Government and the exact allocation is still under discussion. In the meantime the portion which India may have to pay has been debited to Special expenditure, and the amount which the Government of India count on getting recouped, to Ordinary.

Taking the principal results obtained from Special expenditure during the current year, the Government of India have, in addition to progress on Special Defences, and on the building and other outlay required in connection with the Redistribution scheme—

(1) Met the recurring expenditure involved in measures which had been previously brought to practical completion, such as the reorganization and completion of transport, the reconstitution of certain regiments, and the re-equipment of field hospitals.

(2) Added 87 officers to the Indian army making a total addition of 237 since the 1st January 1906.

(3) Made satisfactory progress in the rearmament of horse and field batteries pertaining to the field army, a measure which will be brought to completion in 1907-08.

(4) Made large progress in the provision of Small Arms Ammunition Columns.

(5) Considerably expanded the Ordnance factories at Cossipore and Ishapore, with the object of obtaining local production of guns, rifles and bayonets and nearly completed the Gun Carriage factory at Jubbulpore. The Bombay arsenal is also in course of transfer to a more convenient site at Kirkee, and considerable progress has been made on the buildings there.

(6) Added to and improved Army dairies.

(7) Practically completed the new Staff College buildings at Quetta. The Indian Staff College, hitherto provisionally located at Deolali will move to Quetta very shortly.

8. Obtained a new vessel for the Indian Marine, the "Northbrooke," to replace the "Canning" which is now past service and is to be sold.

9. Provided for another Indian Marine vessel to replace the "Nancowry" which has been employed on Marine surveys. The contract provides for the delivery of this vessel at an early date in 1907-08.

It may also be noted that the Supply and Transport Corps, which has hitherto been under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Army Department in respect of Supply and Transport work, and under the Department of Military Supply in respect of Contract and Registration, has now been placed entirely under the Commander-in-Chief and the Army Department; and the Corps is at the same time, undergoing an economical reorganisation which will eventually reduce its cost as estimated for in the current year's Budget by about 2½ lakhs per annum (£18,000.)

B.—ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

The following table exhibits Ordinary expenditure—Home and Indian—as provided for in the Budget of the current year and as now estimated :—

		Budget, 1906-07.		Revised Estimate, 1906-07.	
		R.	£	R.	£
Army—					
Home	...	6,83,70,000	4,558,000	7,02,18,000	4,681,200
India	...	20,14,81,000	13,430,100	20,20,44,000	13,469,600
Total	...	26,98,51,000	17,988,100	27,22,62,000	18,150,800
Marine—					
Home	...	27,59,000	183,900	31,54,000	210,300
India	...	41,22,000	279,500	41,46,000	263,400
Total	...	69,51,000	463,400	72,02,000	480,100
Military Works—					
Home	...	4,56,000	30,400	6,07,000	40,500
India	...	88,97,000	593,100	89,50,000	596,600
Total	...	93,53,000	623,500	95,57,000	637,100
Total under all heads—					
Home	...	7,15,85,000	4,772,300	7,39,79,000	4,932,000
India	...	21,45,40,000	14,302,700	21,50,42,000	14,336,000
GRAND TOTAL.		28,61,25,000	19,075,000	28,90,21,000	19,268,000

Marine charges are about 2½ lakhs (£17,000) in excess of the Budget owing to an increase of nearly 4 lakhs in Home outlay consequent on larger purchase of stores there, which is partially counterbalanced by a decrease of nearly 1½ lakhs in expenditure in India.

Ordinary Military Works expenditure is incurred against what is known as the fixed Military Works Grant. At the beginning of the current year this grant was fixed at about 93½ lakhs (£623,500), but has recently been raised to 95 lakhs (£633,300), as it was found that a reduction formerly made in respect of the transfer of up-keep of certain roads to Local Governments had been larger than the actual facts warranted. The actual expenditure will, it is anticipated, slightly exceed the grant owing to larger expenditure on stores in England.

Under Army, the Revised Home estimate charges show an increase of about 18½ lakhs (£123,000). This is due to increased trooping charges, additional furlough payments, and larger credits to the War Office on account of British troops serving in India, partly counteracted by smaller outlay on stores.

The Indian expenditure shows an increase of about 6 lakhs (£40,000), of which 4 1/2 lakhs is due to expenditure on the concentration of troops at Agra, in connection with the visit of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, which had not been provided for in the Budget. This leaves a net increase of about 1½ lakhs. There has been a considerable increase of expenditure, amounting to 17 lakhs, under charges connected with food and compensation for dearness of food and forage, owing to prevalence of high prices. This, however, is partially counterbalanced by a net saving of 15½ lakhs, the resultant of a variety of increases and decreases as compared with the Budget. The principal decreases are, 5 lakhs on pay of British troops, owing to short strength, (counterbalanced by 2 lakhs more on account of service pay and 2 lakhs for increased expenditure on clothing compensation) 3 lakhs under Native Army Reserve, 3·6 lakhs owing to smaller purchase of malt liquor, and 1·7 lakhs less expenditure on medical supplies. A decrease of 2·4 lakhs under the Aden Delimitation Commission, consequent on the demobilisation of the force at D'thala is more than counterbalanced by an increase of 3 lakhs under the Tibet Mission owing to high prices of food supplies. There has also been an increase of about 2 lakhs under the pay of British officers owing to the savings consequent on absence on leave and otherwise having been overestimated; and, as explained in paragraph 8, part of the amount spent on bounties to time-expired British soldiers has been debited to Ordinary expenditure.

The total ordinary expenditure under all heads shows an increase of about 29 lakhs (£193,000) as compared with the Budget Estimate, of which about 2 lakhs occurs under Military Works, 2½ lakhs under Marine and about 24½ lakhs (£163,600) under Army. The causes which have led to this increase have been explained above: it may be succinctly summarised as mainly due to—(1) Increase in the Military Works fixed grant. (2) Expenditure on the concentration of troops at Agra. (3) Larger Home charges under Army and Marine. (4) Additional outlay consequent on high prices of food and forage.

TOTAL MILITARY EXPENDITURE, ORDINARY AND SPECIAL.

The Revised Estimate shows a decrease of over 20 lakhs (£136,000), a lapse of about 49½ lakhs under Special expenditure having been partially counterbalanced by an increase in Ordinary charges, the reasons for which have been explained above.

MILITARY RECEIPTS.

Certain receipts are credited under Army, Military Works, and Marine. These arise mainly from payments by His Majesty's Government against charges incurred on their account, rents of quarters, sale of stores, and recoveries on certain issues such as malt-liquor and rum, and in certain cases clothing, to soldiers.

The following table shows the total receipts of 1906-07 as respectively taken in the Budget and in the Revised Estimate :—

	Budget. 1906-07.		Revised Estimate 1906-07.	
	Rs	£	Rs	£
Army	1,59,68,000	1,064,500	1,67,32,000	1,115,300
Marine	21,45,000	143,000	19,16,000	127,700
Military Works ...	7,10,000	47,300	7,50,000	50,000
Total	1,88,23,000	1,254,800	1,93,98,000	1,293,000

The increase in Army receipts is mainly due to credit taken for a refund agreed to by the War Office on account of pay of Native troops during furlough earned by service in China and Somaliland.

Marine receipts show some falling-off owing to smaller recoveries for hire of vessels, etc.

In the coming year, owing to the more favourable political situation and the reduction of revenue estimated under opium, the current special grant has been reduced from 325 lakhs (£2,166,600) to 250 lakhs (£1,666,700). To this is added 47½ lakhs (£316,700) on account of lapses during the current year; which includes a special provision of 7½ lakhs (£50,000) for new vessel to replace the R. I. M. S. "Investigator" on Marine Survey work. We thus get a total provision of 297½ lakhs against 415 lakhs in the current year's Budget. The reduction fall mainly under army expenditure in connection with war material.

The following are the principal measures for which expenditure has been provided, outside progress under Special Defences, and on buildings, acquisition of land and outlay on lines in connection with the Redistribution scheme :—

(*a*) Measures already in progress :—1. The reorganisation of Horse and Field Batteries. 2 The reorganisation of Ammunition Columns. 3 Increase to the reserve of Artillery ammunition. 4 Increase to the reserve of small arms ammunition. 5 Increase to the reserve of rifles. 6 Increase to the number of officers in the Indian Army. 7 Increase to the reserve of the Indian Army. 8 Extension of Army dairies.

(*b*) New measures :—1. The raising of two Indian Mountain Batteries. 2. *The reorganisation of Mountain Artillery. 3. *The partial reorganisation of the Heavy Artillery. 4 Raising an additional Indian Cavalry regiment from a nucleus of two irregular squadrons. 5. Supplying the field army with telephonic equipment 6. The electrification of the Harness and Saddlery factory at Cawnpore. 7. *Modification of present pensionary conditions in the Indian Army. 8. Provision of the New Indian Marine vessel referred to in paragraph 24. 9. Provision of a new Indian Marine vessel to replace the *Irrawaddy*.

*These measures have not as yet been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

The following statements compare the Budget provision for 1907-1908 with the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1906-1907 :—

Rupee figures.	Budget, 1906-1907. Rs.	Revised, 1906-1907. Rs.	Budget, 1907-1908. Rs.
Army—			
Home	6,83,70,000	7,02,18,000	6,95,37,000
India	20,14,81,000	20,20,44,000	20,33,47,000
Total.....	26,98,51,000	27,22,62,000	27,28,80,000
Marine—			
Home	27,59,000	31,54,000	27,54,000
India	41,22,000	40,48,000	33,27,000
Total.....	69,51,000	72,02,000	60,81,000
Military Works—			
Home	4,56,000	6,07,000	4,05,000
India	88,97,000	89,50,000	94,02,000
Total.....	93,53,000	95,57,000	1,98,07,000
Total under all heads—			
Home	7,15,85,000	7,39,79,000	7,26,92,000
India	21,45,40,000	21,59,42,000	21,52,76,000
GRAND TOTAL...	28,61,25,000	28,99,21,000	28,89,68,000

As compared with the current year's Budget, "Marine" charges show a decrease of nearly 9 lakhs (£58,000). This is really due to an altered system of accounting, in connection with labour and local stores transactions incurred by the Marine Dockyards on behalf of His Majesty's Government or Local-Governments in India. Formerly the full expenditure incurred on behalf of these authorities was debited in the Marine accounts as outlay and the corresponding recoveries credited as receipts. Hereafter such balancing charges disappear from both sides of the Marine accounts, the debit falling directly, by adjustment, on the employing authority.

As already explained in paragraph 13, the "Military Works," fixed grant was raised to 95 lakhs (£633,300) during the current year, and it has now been further raised by about 5 lakhs (£33,800), consequent on the transfer to the Military Works head of certain charges connected with punkah-pulling, electric lighting and water-supply in barracks and cantonments, hitherto debited to the head Army.

Army expenditure shows an increase of about 30½ lakhs (£204,000) as compared with the current year's Budget Estimate, of which about 11½ lakhs (£78,000) occurs at Home, and 19 lakhs (£126,000) in India. The increase in the Home figures is due to additional trooping charges, more furlough payments, and larger credits to the War Office on account of British troops serving in India, partially counterbalanced by smaller requirements as regards stores.

Of the increase in India 14 lakhs is due to a change in a counting. As already stated, the Army estimates have been relieved of certain barrack and cantonment charges aggregating 5 lakhs which are now debited to Military Works. On the other hand, charges in connection with Cantonment Magistrates to the extent of 6½ lakhs have been transferred from the Civil to the Army estimates as Cantonment Magistrates are now under the administrative control of the Commander-in-Chief and the Army Department. Again with reference to the experience of the current year as shown in the Revised Estimates, charges in connection with food and forage have been increased by about 18 lakhs. Less noticeable increases, which are in the aggregate counterbalanced by decreases under other items, are as follows :—Under service pay to British soldiers, 2 lakhs; for larger expenditure on the pay of regimental officers consequent on the experience of the current year—(*vide* paragraph 15 *supra*) 2 lakhs; on grass and dairy farms (largely covered by corresponding estimated receipts) 3½ lakhs; on procurement of Remount and Ordnance mules owing to short purchases in previous years, 2 lakhs; local Ordnance stores, 2·7 lakhs; on placing of stock of tents and camp equipage generally in adequate condition, 2·3 lakhs; and on additional charges under the Tibet Mission and Gilgit Agency owing to food prices nearly 3 lakhs. On the other hand, there are noticeable decreases under the Aden Delimitation Commission, 5·6 lakhs, owing to removal of troops from D'thala; and under the Army Bearer Corps, where reductions are being made, 2 lakhs. There is also a decrease of nearly 8 lakhs consequent on smaller purchase of malt liquor, but this is counterbalanced by decreased receipts. This is due to the fact that, after 1st January 1908, British regiments in Northern India, which have hitherto been supplied with beer through the Supply and Transport Corps, for consumption by soldiers on payment, will make their own arrangements for obtaining this.

Total Ordinary expenditure under all heads thus shows an increase of about 28½ lakhs (£189,000) as compared with the Budget of the current year.

The Budget for 1907-1908 shows a total decrease of about 89 lakhs (£594,000) as compared with the Budget for 1906-1907. There is a decrease of 117½ lakhs (£783,000) in Special expenditure, partly counterbalanced by an increase of nearly 28½ lakhs (£189,000) under Ordinary. The latter is accounted for by the increases in Army and Military works charges explained above.

It may be noted that the principal sub-heads of "Army Expenditure in India," known technically as "grants," are as follows in the order of their financial importance, the amounts provided under each for 1907-08 being given to the nearest lakh of rupees:—

1.	Regimental pay and allowances, Grant 3	1,076
2.	Supply and Transport, Grant 4	491
3.	Ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipment, Grant 10	150
4.	Pensions and other non-effective charges, Grants 16—20	101
5.	Medical establishments, supplies and services, Grant 9	90
6.	Army and Garrison staff, mainly the cost of establishments at Army Head-Quarters and of Commands, Divisions and Brigades, Grant 1	63
7.	Remount and Veterinary establishments, supplies and services, Grant 5	60
8.	Clothing establishments, supplies and services, Grant 6	33
9.	Miscellaneous services, Grant 14	28
10.	Volunteer Corps, Grant 15	26
11.	Military Accounts Department, in which is also included the cost of the Military personal staff of the Viceroy, Provincial Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, Grant 2	23

The existing system of distribution by grant is, however, not as satisfactory as it might be, as it does not bring out with sufficient clearness the administrative character of the expenditure involved; for example, Grant 4, Supply and Transport includes a number of charges with which the Supply and Transport Corps has nothing to do. Measures are now being taken for revising the grant so as to make these correspond more clearly with the financial responsibilities of the spending departments and the Divisions of Army Head-Quarters.

MILITARY RECEIPTS.

The following statements compare the receipts taken in the Budget of 1907-08 with those of the Budget and Revised Estimates of the current year :—

	Budget, 1906-1907. R.	Revised, 1906-1907. R	Budget, 1907-1908. R
Army ...	1,59,68,000	1,67,30,000	1,59,57,000
Marine ...	21,45,000	19,16,000	10,26,000
Military Works.	7,10,000	7,50,000	7,32,000
Total ...	1,88,23,000	1,93,96,000	1,77,15,000
	£	£	£
Army ...	1,064,500	1,115,300	1,063,800
Marine ...	143,000	127,700	68,400
Military Works.	47,300	50,000	48,800
Total ...	1,254,800	1,293,000	1,181,000

As compared with the current year's budget, the only noticeable variation is under "Marine" which shows a decrease of more than 11 lakhs (£74,000) due mainly to the change in accounting referred to in paragraph 27 supra.

NET MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The following figures show the aggregate net military expenditure under all heads estimated for in the current year as compared with the Budget and Revised Estimate figures for 1906-07 :—

	Budget, 1906-1907. R.	Revised, 1906-1907. R.	Budget, 1907-1908. R.
Gross expenditure ...	32,76,25,000	32,58,81,000	31,87,18,000
Receipts ...	1,88,23,000	1,93,96,000	1,77,15,000
Net expenditure ...	30,88,02,000	30,64,85,000	30,10,03,000
	£	£	£
Gross expenditure ...	21,841,600	21,705,100	21,247,900
Receipts	1,254,800	1,293,000	1,181,000
Net expenditure... ...	20,586,800	20,412,100	20,066,900

COMILLA RIOTS.

The Nawab's Version.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

The *Statesman* has published a translation of Nawab Salimulla of Dacca's statement in which he gives his version of the Comilla occurrences. He mentions that his Special train was nearly derailed, and it is doubtful now if as then alleged it was a mistake of the pointsman. He describes the procession to Nabulic Mia's house, saying that brick-bat was thrown and fell near his carriage.

At all the meetings and on all occasions the Nawab exhorted the Mahomedans to keep the peace. The speech concludes :—"The praiseworthy patience and endurance of Mahomedans on this occasion will always do them credit. I must say this much, too, that some Mahomedan badmashes have on this occasion committed mischief here and there and offended or injured Hindus. We can never show any sympathy for such degraded specimens of Mahomedanism. Among Hindus, too, there are such badmashees and they were persons who, I believe, gave provocation and who were responsible for the unfortunate incidents at Comilla. I entreat Mahomedans and Hindus alike to make up these petty differences and not to fight and quarrel among themselves, but exert their powers to improve the educational, social and industrial condition of their co-religionists and to zealously safeguard the interests of their respective communities. If you receive any injury at the hands of others go to the officers of our kind, impartial and benign Government for justice. Then you ought not to do anything rash or unlawful, for that over and above bringing disgrace upon you reflects indiscretion on your Sirdars and leaders. When you are in difficulty go to these men for advice and they will surely help you."

SECUNDERABAD HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Bishop Whitehead's Soldiers' Institute Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 21.

The final game in the Bishop Whitehead's Soldiers' Institute Hockey Cup Tournament was decided last night when the "B" Squadron of the 13th Hussars beat the "D" Company of the Manchester Regiment after a splendidly contested game, by one goal to nil.

Mrs. Hamilton presented the Cup and Medals to the winners.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

The Consolation Meeting.

BAD UPSETS AND A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT.

WITH a card of eight events for consultation at the Consolation Meeting, punters had a very poor time of it, the attendance being fair considering the Meeting was a mid-week one. There were numerous scratchings, but as a whole the fields ware very fair and the racing likewise. There was one incident to somewhat mar the enjoyment of the Meeting, but this was fortunately put an end to before anything of a serious nature occurred. It was in the sixth race when Bradshaw on Romance and Oomerkhan on Basheer were running level at the bend with the former inside and Dumra outside. In the consequent hustling Basheer went into Romance and apparently resenting this, thinking himself to have a good chance placed as he was, Bradshaw went for the native lad on weighing out. The latter boy's friends joined in to assist when fortunately they were stopped and the incident closed as far as fisticuffs were concerned. Both jockeys were up before the Stewards at the conclusion of the day's racing and were informed that Bradshaw's license has been suspended for the remaining part of the Season.

On the strength of a gallop between the two top weights for the opening event, the Little Consolation Plate, Advocate-General was made favourite with considerable support for Ariff a young pony said to have beaten Monsoon and done even time on the tan. The favourite's chances went in the first furlong when after getting away badly he could not keep with his field. Namdar was soon settled and left Calcutta to come away and win as he liked from the outsider, Musket. Coming well at the finish Advocate-General had to pull outside again after early galloping on to Fadil.

The first of the New Arab Consolation plates, and a rareupset, followed. Express on form looked verygood and was freely backed but after lying too far back, the run he had to put in to catch his field killed his chances. Deenar was fancied by a large number, but he too fell away after making the pace and Hadee coming very full of running won easily from Dhamas in a poor finish. Another upset was the second division of this race for which Basheer was a hot favourite, but, as mentioned, got into trouble at the bend. Thuyyt and Talal also did no good and the win was an easyone for Dumra who only came at the bend; Ariel also putting in a very good late run.

Practically a recession was the Losers' Plate for which Gaucho acted, and was, a moral. Emir went promising to the front, but once caught by the favourite was out of it being content with second place more than five lengths ahead of the rest. Rakhan ran a very surprisingly bad race being almost lost throughout after a deal of public money going on for a race.

After excuse Galore made for his previous disappointment Epitome was again rushed at by the public but good money coming for Virballa the two went as equal favourites. Virballa won the race almost from the jump whereas Epitome was held into the bend where she was taken right round her field. She seemed to be going well and the way she passed Blue Blood by the stand suggests she would have troubled the winner had she been asked earlier.

There was a good deal of betting on the Maiden Arab Consolation Plate and after a run on Spearmint he lengthened to fours and Hadjur was sent out a warm favorite. Monsoon made the running to the bend but was so hard pressed that he fell away and Remembrance led closely followed by Scarlet who was going so well that it was not surprising to see him spake Hadhur and Remembrance off as in pretty comfortably. Only three went to the post for the Consolation Selling Plate and had, despite a very gammy off fore, went out and ends on from centre. The race was a very easy one for Canter who won anyhow with the favorite in very bad last, but Mr. Jacob thought him good enough to buy in at Rs. 1,200 when Captain Davis purchased the winner for Rs. 900, and he should be worth it!

In conclusion, a further set back came for punters in the Importers' Selling Plate for which Scipio was fancied backed, as also Liberal and a poor looking bay, Narcissus. The last named was never in the hunt getting away badly, Liberal died out after setting the pace and when Scipio looked a winner he swerved badly and lost his chance. Jalmood then looked a winner but Yussuff came along on Jubulpore and had them all set before. Scipio could get properly going again. Agashah bought the winner for Rs. 1,250 and Mr. Vaid got Scipio for Rs. 1,300; both of which should do well.

Fred Parson who used to train for Messrs. Mathuradas Goculdas and Ananji Nanji, was seen on the course and has brought something from Hyderabad to run on Saturday. Details :—

The Little Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under which are not won since 31st March, 1904, flat races value Rs 150 or over of the aggregate value of Rs 700 or over 13-3 to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 3 March, 1904, race value Rs. 150 or over; once, 4; twice 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Messrs M Gocus and A Nanjee's, Calcutta 9st 0lbs ..... Annes 1
Colonel Abud's, ket 8st 12lbs ..... A Hayt 2
Mr Darashaw Jwasjee's, Ariff 7st 13lbs and 8st 1lbs ..... Oomerkhan 3
Mr Abdul Razakdul Rehman's, Fadil 8st 1lbs ..... Native 4

Also ran.—Adite General 9st 1lbs, Namdar 8st 12lbs.

(Winitrained by C. Bleach.)

Betting.—Even Advocate General, 3 to 1 against Ariff, 4 to 1 Calc, 6 to 1 Namdar and twelves rest.

The Race.—From poor start in which Advocate General got away ably, Namdar led out followed by Calcutta and Arine last on the nails coming into second place at half mile, the favourite a bad last; soon after Namdiell away and Calcutta was level with Ariff on roing the bend with Musket next. Whips came out all but Calcutta who came away easily and won held by three lengths. Musket beat Ariff by three-quarters of a length in the run in with Fadil close a neck in front of the favourite.—Time :—1min. 28.

First New Arab Consolation Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second, 100; third Rs. 50. For Arabs landed since 4st 7, 1905, which have not won races value Rs. 50 over; W. A. Allowance—Landing allowance as peneral Conditions. Ponies 4 hands and under 5lbs. stance—6 Furlongs.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Razak Curtis' Hadee 8st 3lbs ..... Yussuff 1
Mr Abdul Azis Ba's, Dhamas 8st. 9lbs..... Forster 2
Mr Artin A Essa's, Express 7st 12lbs ... Heeroo 3
Mr A M Sabeenar 8st 11lbs...C.B. Mahomed 4

Also ran :—Inar 8st 6lbs, Kawakih 8st 3lbs, Petroleum 8st 3lbs, Joker 7st 13lbs, Manchester 8st 3lbs.

(Wer trained by Owner.)

Betting :—Even Express, 3 to 1 against Deenar, 5 to 1 Dhamas, 8 to Hadee, Kavakeh and Manchester and tens and longodds the rest.

The Race :—Dhas jumped out in front of Deenar on the rails and the latter went away by the half mile a length from other and Express who soon drew level outsidend led into the straight. Here however Hadee can very easy and had the others at work coming away easily to win by a length and a half. Dhamas can again well but fell short finishing a similar distance in front of Express with Deenar close up. Time :—1a 25secs.

The Losers' Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second 100; third Rs. 50. For Abs 14 hands and under which have never won flat ra value Rs. 50 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st. 5lb W. I. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Hajee Sulleman's Pancho 8st 4lbs cd 8st 5lbs ..... Forster 1
Mr A Andria's Ene 8st 12lbs ..... Mahom 2
Mr Nasser Abdoo's Adhani 8st 4lbs ..... Abdoo 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Dhaman 8st 7lbs... C B Mahomed 4

Also ran :—Lakhan 8st 7lbs, Engine 8st 11bs, Silver Stream 8st 11lbs Stamboul 7st 9lbs, Tuticorin 7st 11bs.

(Winer trained by Saleh Dakeel.)

Betting :—5 to 4 on Gancho, 4 to 1 against Emir 7 to 1 Rackhan 8 to 1 Dhaman, 10 to 1 Engine and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—Amir jumped out to lead Gouche by over a length followed by Stamboul and Silver Stream with Rackhan 1st. At the bend the front two were level some way in front and after a bit of a struggle Gancho came away and won comfortably by two lengths, five between next two, a great fight for third place. Time :—1min. 8 3-5 secs.

The Horse Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A Hight Weight Handicap for Horses which have never won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over and which have not won flat race value Rs. 150 or over 31st March, 1906. Distance —5 Furlongs.

Mr G K's Virballa 7st 4lbs..... Melson 1
Mr Mereddith's Epitome 8st 4lbs..... Bradshaw 2
Mr S D Mehta's Blue Blood 8st..... A Hoyt 3
Mr B P Roy Chowdhary's Belle Cole 8st 6lbs Vining 4

Also ran :—Greenstone 9st 5lbs, Gunner 8st 9lbs.

(Winner trained by Shaik Kasum.)

Betting :—2 to 1 against Epitome and Virballa, 4 to 1 Blue Blood, 5 to 1 Gunner, 7 to 1 Belle Cole, 8 to 1 Greenstone.

The Race :—Blue Blood jumped out from Virballa on the rails who shot ahead by a length after a furlong followed by Blue Blood, Gunner close up and Epitome, over a length behind, fourth. At the bend Epitome came up on the outside level with Blue Blood but Virballa went away again. By the Stand Bradshaw set Epitome going and beat Blue Blood by half-a-length with Virballa a length ahead, Poor fourth. Time :—1min. 3secs.

The Maiden Arab Consolation Plate.—Winner, Rs. 500, second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For Maiden Arabs which have not won since 31st March, 1904, flat races value Rs. 150 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 700 or over. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winner since 31st March, 1904, race value Rs. 150 or over, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lb Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's Scarlet 8st 2lbs cd 8st 4lbs ..... Forster 1
Mr D L Khimjee's Remembrance 8st 7lbs..... Melsom 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Hadhur 9st 12lbs...C B Mahomed 3
Mr R R S' Multiform 9st..... Heeroo 4

Also ran :—Swordsman 9st. 3lbs., Wadi 9st. 3lbs, Monsoon 8st. 12lbs. Spearmint 8st 6lbs.

(Winner trained by T. Tingey.)

Betting :—5 to 2 against Hadhur, 4 to 1 Remembrance and Spearmint, 5 to 1 Scarlet, 6 to 1 Monsoon and Multiform tens and more the rest.

The Race :—From a very level start Monsoon showed out followed by Wadi, Remembrance, Scarlet and Multiform leading the second bunch. Remembrance and Scarlet together then passed Wadi and on nearing the bend drew up to the leader with Hadhur coming on the outside. Monsoon was beat and eased and Scarlet inside went out with Hadhur and Multiform outside who was eased by the stand. Remembrance came again and beat Hadhur but could only get within a length and a half of Scarlet, three quarters next and two lengths next pulling up. Tim.—1 min. 28 3/5 secs.

Second New Arab Consolation Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arabs landed since 1st July, 1906, which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over; W. A. Allowance—Landing allowance as per General Condition. Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Adil's Dumra 7st. 12lbs..... Heeroo 1
Mr. Yussuff Dakyel's Ariel 7st. 12lbs. (cd. 7st. 13lbs.) Vining 2
Mr. A. M. Ameer's The Barb 8st 3lbs..... Yussuff 3
Mr. Hamed Dawood's Thuyyar 8st. 6lbs..... Ames 4

Also ran :—Basheer 8st 6lbs, Romance 8st 6lbs, Rock Salt 8st 6lbs, Talal 8st 3lbs, Rabliss 8st 3lbs.

Winner trained by Fahab bin Saif.

Betting :—6 to 4 on Basheer, 5 to 1 against Thuyyar and Talal, 7 to 1 Rock Salt and Dumra, and tens and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—The Barb jumped out from a good start followed by Romance who came on the rails and soon took the lead followed by Basheer and these two were level followed by the Barb at the bend. They bumped on rounding and just as Basheer seemed staying on Dumra came up well in hand and going on easily stayed out a late run by Ariel by a length and a quarter, head next two, fourth and fifth close up. Time 1 min. 25 3/5 secs.

The Consolation Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, 100; third Rs. 50. A Selling race for Arabs which have never won race value Rs. 150 or over. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 10st.; 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr J A Andria's Canter 8st 8lbs..... Heero 1
Mr S Ruttonshaw's Greylock 9st 2lbs. C

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GOLDEN BROWN HAIR IN FASHION.

THE fashionable colour for hair this coming season is to be the pure gold-brown, beloved of youthful poets, writes a lady correspondent in Paris. It is always difficult to trace directly back to the actual personage who starts a new fashion: fashions very often seem to start themselves! In the affair of gold-brown hair it is possible that we have to thank two famous beauties—one a true Parisienne, and the other a Parisienne from New York City. Both these lovely women have hair of a delicious shade of browngold, absolutely and entirely natural, and difficult beyond words to imitate. On the other hand, it may well be that some autocratic Parisian coiffeur has, under the rose, given this new mode a push forward. There is no colour so difficult to imitate as pure gold-brown, and the attempt to imitate it is a very costly and elaborate business. For the past two years the coiffeurs of Paris have been complaining bitterly of "bad times," etc.; they have found their hands more or less idle since artificial ondulations began to go out of fashion and—coiffeurs are quite human. Many things can be done at home by amateur hands but hair tinting—except with henne—is not one of them. To tint the hair with henne is a horribly dirty piece of work, but it can be done at home with the help of a clever maid or obliging sister. On the other hand, it is impossible for an amateur to make her hair gold-brown otherwise than by the use of peroxide, and peroxide can only be used in small quantities and with the greatest care, for it quickly gives a glittering, unpleasant tone of colour which is clearly artificial by daylight. Apropos the hair torn the head of a pretty woman—the fashion in the maton of hairdressing is slowly but surely changing: the low, natural-looking headdress is coming in again. We have for some little time back been swaying in this direction; picture-hats and dresses, have demanded picture headdresses, and more and more it has ceased to be correct to dress the hair stiffly and in artificial ondulations, and every effort is made produce a natural effect. The Greek coiffure is very fashionable this winter for evening wear, and in a somewhat modified form it is quite charming. It is not considered necessary to adopt the severely plain, flat bands in front, and at the back the hair may be caught up in a series of loose curls or in careless-looking coils, confined by silver ribbons or by art nouveau bandeaux.

JAPANESE DECORATIONS FOR THE HOME.

A few years ago it was almost impossible to find artistic lamp-shades except those that were made to order, and they were very expensive. The Japanese lamp-shades have solved the problem, and they are to be had in many attractive paper designs. The frames are of wood, lacquered black, and treated in such a way that they are not affected by heat. The paper is tough and of transparent quality, and the decorations are in simple but rich tones that are very effective. The Japanese stands for lamps combine well with the shades. These stands should be plain, but if a little decoration is desired it ought to be simple. The Japanese are also exceedingly clever at arranging plants, and with them a special flower has a special pot, one not being seen without the other. The handsomest of plants is an ugly pot loses half its pleasing effect, and it will, therefore, repay us to have some artistic flower-stands in which our finest specimens can be shown to the best advantage. A growing plant in a room always forms a centre to which the eye is drawn, and is, therefore, an opportunity to use some decorative stand or pot which shall add to its beauty. Some of the new Japanese candlesticks are very quaint. These are all of one thickness, cut into grotesque figures and deeply engraved. They come in a dark, greenish bronze. Other candlesticks of engraved silver are being made quite square, tapering to a point receive the candle. The hand-engraved is also taking the place of embossed silver in tableware and toilet sets.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 21.

The disturbance from Persia has now entered Sind as well and a defined depression has given precipitation in Baluchistian, the West Himalayas and the Submontane Districts with heavy cloud in Baluchistan and the whole of Upper India. A few scattered falls of rain have again occurred in Burma, the Upper Brahamaputra Valley and to the south of the Peninsula.

The Temperature is still slight to large in defect over almost the whole of Northern India. In Burma, Lashio and Matrouyo report 1/2 an inch of rain; Toangoo and Moulmein a 1/4. The skies are now clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual except in the areas of rainfall and the temperature continues slight to moderate in defect.

To the northeast of India and Orissa, Dibrugarh had 1 1/2 inches of rain and Sibsagar 1/2 an inch. The skies are clear except in Bihar and parts of Assam. Humidity is above normal in Chota Nagpur and Behar and below elsewhere. The temperature has risen a little but is still slight to large in defect.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Chakrata and Dehra Dun had light fall of rain. Moderate to heavy cloud appeared in the Submontane districts of the United Provinces. The skies continue clear elsewhere while the temperature has risen and is in slight to moderate defect.

To the north-west of India, precipitation has occurred in Baluchistan, West Himalayas and the Submontane Districts, the principal amounts being Ambala 1/4; Simla and Murree 1/2; Ludhiana, Srinagar and Rawalpindi 1/4; Cherat 1/2; Peshawar and Montgomery 1/4 and Quetta 1/2. The skies are clear in Gujrat and lightly clouded in Sind and Rajputana and completely overcast elsewhere. The air is damper than usual except in Rajputana and the temperature in moderate excess in Baluchistan and normal or in slight excess in Sind and Gujrat and slight to moderate in Defect in the remainder of the division.

The Peninsula, Mysore, Octacamund and Kodaikanal report light falls of rain. Cloud has increased in the south and the Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Circars while the temperature is practically normal.

Fairly general precipitation is probable in Baluchistan, Kashmir in the Frontier Province hills and in the Submontane districts of the Punjab and of the United Provinces and a few falls of rain are likely in Burma, Assam and in the south of the Peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, 20TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid in several places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam and Raipur and moderate to light elsewhere,

Temprature—The variation of maximum show a defect from 5° to 16° in the Punjab, Central Provinces and Amraoti, Indore, Rajkote, Jhansi, Allahabad, Cawnpore, while those of the minimum an excess of 7° at Karachi and a defect of 5° to 9° at Bijapur, Nagpur, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Neemuch, Jhansi, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Bellary and the lowest 54° at Cawnpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Colombo Trichinopoly, Coimbator, Bellary, Bangalore, Mormugao, Ajmer, Jaipur, Karachi, Delhi and Lahore.

Rain.—Colombo, Hyderabad, Deccan, Bangalore, Lahore and Sirsa report light to moderate showers

Weather is slightly unsettled to the westwards of Sind,

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	21	18	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	27	18	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	6	6	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	30	27	50
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	21	16	24
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	15
Total	112	97	186
Total plague deaths to date	137,112		
Same date last year	106	89	251

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

RELICS OF OLD NEWGATE.

IT is perhaps a little curious that nothing of old Newgate survives in London's magnificent new Sessions House beyond two insignificant relics—a portion of the old gallows' beam, showing the groove worn by the executioners' ropes, and part of the door of the Press yard. Other more interesting relics of this historic prison have been widely scattered. Not long ago the door of the condemned cell was sold by auction for £13 (an ominous figure); and the fittings of the cell together with the old bell, were bought for £100 for Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, the bell, which was cast in 1775, bearing this inscription: "Ye people all who bear me ring, Be faithful to your God and King." The steps by which so many doomed men have mounted to the scaffold found a purchaser for £1. 12s.

THE AIDE-DE-CAMP AND HIS CHIEF.

In some Military Memories of the late Sir Archibald Alison in the March *Cornhill* occurs the story of a somewhat ludicrous incident, which took place when that soldier was connected with the Ashanti Expedition, in 1873. Sir Archibald, who was suffering from the malarious climate, was advised to take a specific dose, which, though probably most salutary, was certainly rather nauseous. His aide-de-camp handed it to him and advised him to hold his nose in taking it. "But, my dear fellow," said he, "how can I?" pointing to his empty sleeve. "Don't let that stand in your way, sir," replied the aide-de-camp, seizing his General's nose, and held it tightly till the dose was swallowed. Strange duties sometimes fall to the lot of Staff officers on service, but it is seldom that an aide-de-camp can boast of having taken such a liberty with his Chief.

RUSKIN'S "KING OF THE GOLDEN RIVER."

There is an interesting story connected with Ruskin's fairy tale of "The King of the Golden River," which Mr. Stead has just added to his "Books for the Bairns." Mr. Stead tells it in his preface to the little book: When Ruskin was a young man some Scotch friends of the family, who lived in Perth, sent their daughter to stay with the Ruskins at Herne Hill, London. This young lady was a pretty and lively girl, and one day she challenged Ruskin, who was anything but a lively young man, to write a fairy tale, for she believed that such a task was the least likely one that he would undertake. In this she was mistaken, for in two sittings John Ruskin completed "The King of the Golden River."

ITS AFTER-HISTORY.

For nine years the story remained in manuscript, for it was only written for the amusement of the young lady from Perth, and not for publication. At length, however, it was printed in a book, and the story was illustrated by Mr. Richard Doyle. When it first appeared it was often given as a prize in schools, and copies of the first edition are very rare—so rare, indeed, that for one copy of that first edition much money has been paid. The girl for whom it was written afterwards married John Ruskin, but the marriage was not a happy one, and in later years the lady became the wife of Sir John Millais. Mr. Stead's cheap reissue contains Doyle's illustrations.

NEW USES FOR ALARM CLOCKS.

It is surely due to the conservatism of human nature that so many of us are content to put the alarm-clock to no other purpose than awakening us in the morning. A contributor the March *Woman at Home* is more ingenious. She tells us that she is accustomed to employ this device in the kitchen to prevent her from allowing the dishes she is cooking to be over-baked. Once the idea of the adaptability of the alarm-clock is discovered, further applications will suggest themselves to the business man as well as the domestic woman. In fact, anyone whose occupation is so absorbing as to lead him to neglect the flight of time might be advised to adopt this expedient. Possibly the day may come when the usual apology for lateness in keeping an appointment will be, "My alarm-clock didn't go off."

ROWDYISM IN THE OLD DAYS.

Some curious particulars of the dangers of London streets in the old days are given in an article on "The Scowrers and the Mohocks" in the *Monthly Review*. The favourite practice of the Scowrers was to invade some tavern in the evening, drive out the customers, ill-treat the proprietor and his attendants, wreck the premises, and above all "roar." Steele tells of the Mohocks, one of whose pastimes was to "enclose women in casks and roll them down the street." In 1712 a Royal Proclamation was issued offering a reward of £100 for the apprehension of any Mohock. Soon after the accession of George IV. to the Throne in 1820 there was a recrudescence, though in a milder form, of Mohock rowdyism, and attacks on the watch—"boxing the Charlies," as the phrase went—once more became fashionable among the wilder spirits of London. These revelries, however, were rudely disturbed by the establishment, in 1829, by Sir Robert Peel of an efficient body of police.

A MARQUIS'S PRACTICAL "JOKES."

Yet again, in early Victorian days, there was another Mohock Doutburst, under the auspices of the Marquis of Waterford; and once more knockers and bell-handles were wrenched off, public monuments injured, lights extinguished, and crockery smashed. This form of humour, however, was quite wasted upon the local authorities, the Marquis being promptly knocked down by a watchman and taken up half-dead. The same authority tells us that, in the following year, he and some other men of fashion were convicted at Derby Assizes of trying to overturn a caravan, screwing up a toll-bar-keeper, and painting houses and people red. For these recreations they were fined £100 apiece.

THE HAGUE—PAST AND PRESENT.

Apropos of the recent stay in London of M. de Martens, to settle the preliminaries of the coming Hague Conference, it is both interesting and opportune to recall the historic prominence of the Dutch capital in the chequered story of international mediation. Thus the negotiations at Gertruydenberg, resulting (1712) in the Utrecht conferences, followed more than one meeting at the political Metropolis of the Netherlands, which, though considered at the time a failure, paved the way for the European peace-making a little later. To-day, indeed, Queen Wilhelmina's ancestral city seems in a fair way of resuming its traditional position as a mediatorial and diplomatic centre. The late Lord Pauncefote held very strongly the opinion that the adoption in 1899 of one of the Hague recommendations—that civilised States should pledge themselves to observe a certain interval between the active appearance of the cause of war and the declaration of war itself—would have averted the South African war.

CARDUCCI.

The statement made the other day that Carducci, impressed by the generosity of Queen Margherita in purchasing his library and so preventing its dispersion, changed his political faith, and from Republican became a supporter of the dynasty, is not in accordance with facts. Giosue Carducci (a correspondent points out) became Monarchical years before the purchase of his library, through no mercenary considerations or desire to obtain the favour of the powers that ruled the land, but, as he himself said, because he had come to believe that only through the Monarchy could Italy maintain itself united and strong. Sufficient reason this, our correspondent thinks, for any man to change his political opinions.

A CURE FOR THE TOBACCO HABIT.

All who for one reason or another have striven to free themselves from the sweet bondage of the "herb nicotian" have gone through struggles of the kind so vividly described by Charles Lamb. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak. We throw away the pipe and tobacco—and buy a fresh supply the first time we pass a shop where the instruments of evil are temptingly displayed. Those who seriously wish for deliverance may, the *British Medical Journal* points out, try the method recommended by a Russian practitioner, Dr. Kolomeitzeff, Assistant Physician to the Military Hospital, Kasan. It consists in rinsing out the mouth with 25 per cent. solution of silver nitrate after each indulgence in tobacco. He says the taste thus produced will create a disgust that will effectually cure the hibit.

MODERATO.

The Moderate minstrel serenades the moon,
And sings this ditty, with a strong vibrato,
"YOU pay the piper and WE'LL call the tune'
(Sh! Softly—Moderate!).

A cloud of bricks assail the minstrel soon—
The audience doesn't like his style staccato:
"The Trusts come as a blessing and a boon"—

Sang Mr. Moderato,

The Moderate minstrel troop have played their tune
With gramophone selections obligate,
Trust trombone solos, and the "catchy coon,"

With "breakdown" Moderate.

To-day our London knows one priceless boon:
Progressive rule ensures a smooth legato.
On Saturday, when London votes, how soon
The Moderate troop may sing a different tune—

Adagio—Moderato!

G. F. B. A.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

THE CRITERION MICE.

"THE best-laid schemes o'mice an' men gang aft agley." With the "three blind mice" of Mr. Arthur Law's pretty little farcical comedy at the Criterion they "gang" quite hopelessly "agley." Marjorie Lovell, the winsome and attractive heroine of *Three Blind Mice*, has four lovers, three blind—in the erotic sense—and one with a first-class sight. The three blind mice all run after Marjorie, and lose her in the rush. The fourth mouse strolls leisurely after her and wins her. There is probably no actor on the boards of comedy better able than Mr. Fred Kerr to make a lazy victory in such a lovestory as Mr. Law gives us at the Criterion, and his engagement for the fourth mouse proves of such conspicuous value to the piece—the part fitting him so well—that one cannot imagine the author having gone to work without the personality and the methods of this admirable comedian constantly before his eyes.

In his "slow race" for the hand of merry Marjorie Lovell (most charmingly played by Mr. Weedon Grossmith's pretty wife, Miss May Palfrey), he presents one of those firm, calm, and unfidgetty figures which have such an influence upon farce as almost to turn it into comedy. People will go to *Three Blind Mice* to see how they run. They will go to Mr. Fred Kerr to see how he walks. And they will be delighted with the piece because it is cleanly merry and frankly unambitious, and because the running and the walking are done so well. Mr. O. B. Clarence's humorous portrait of the blind mouse (a widower) who is domestic to the length of putting his children to bed and airing their clean underclothing is a sight to cheer the souls of the Great Unsexed. They will welcome him, or his state, as the promising beginning of a beautiful end; and they will sympathize heartily with the cat of a governess. Miss Tippingr, for deeming him worth the catching. Fortunately for Andrew, Burns's philosophy on "the best laid schemes" has an opponent—as most proverbs have—in "When the cats away the mice will play."

MARTIN HARVEY ON TOUR.

Mr. Martin Harvey, who will come to London again in May, and appear in a new play from the German, called the "Rich Youth," is meanwhile meeting with splendid success on his spring tour of the provinces. "The Breed of the Treshams," "A Cigarette Maker's Romance." "The Corsican Brothers," "The only Way", and "Hamlet" have all been serving the distinguished actor most loyally in his search for more laurels, and he himself, judging by the enthusiasm of the provincial newspapers in dealing with his several performances, has never been in better acting condition." When it concerns so artistic and thorough an actor as Mr. Martin Harvey it is a real pleasure to assist fair news in its flight; so right gladly is the publicity of "M. A. P.'s" columns given to the additional report, conveyed to me in the letter of a friend who has been present at many of the productions of this tour that the success of Mr Harvey Hamlet has been one of the principal features of his present enterprise. In almost every instance where he is giving *Hamlet* this season the tragedy is being put on largely on account of repeated request for its revival; and that it may be presented on some of the less spacious stages that certain theatres of the itinerary offer, a special setting of the play identical with the other as regards effect but smaller in proportion, is now being "carried." The necessity for this unusual and costly provision is a sounder tribute by far to the success of Mr. Harvey's Hamlet than the tribute of words.

THE BROTHERS CORSICAN.

While Mr. Martin Harvey was in Liverpool he received from a firm of passenger shipping agents a letter, which in spite of its suggestion that the writer was aware neither that "The Corsican Brothers" was a play nor that Mr. Harvey had achieved great things as the principal player in it he holds as one of his most treasured curiosities. It is the habit of this shipping firm to offer special terms of transit to theatrical and music-hall companies, and it was such an offer as this that they addressed to "Messrs. the Corsican Brothers," evidently believing that they were approaching a music-hall "duo"! The agents were surprised, no doubt, to learn of their mistake, but will this disillusionment deter them on occasion offers, from making similar applications to "Messrs. the Two Orphans," or Messrs. the Three Musketeers "—or even "Messrs. the Two Gentlemen of Verona"? Perhaps the brilliant "Romeo and Juliet," to say nothing of "Anthony and Cleopatra" or "Troilus and Cressida," may all in good time be circularised on the interesting subject of a reduced tariff for "solves and props!" Who knows?

OVERHEARD BY MISS DE SILVA.

There is good in everything. The worst man has a bright spot somewhere on his character. Wastrels may waste and loafers loaf, but they do not occupy themselves entirely with loafing and wasting. Now and again they can be merry, and without the aid of beer. Often they are witty—under the same negative influence. Sometimes (for the lazy fever does not necessarily bring viciousness with it) they can be moral. Miss N. de Silva (Mrs. Martin Harvey) was given the other day, while in Southport, an example of a street loafer's wit. Leaving her hotel one morning with her husband's prize Skye terriers, the actress found that she and her canine charges were attracting the close attention of a couple of do-nothings who were standing on the kerb outside. "Rum-looking tykes," said one loafer to the other, "what's the breed d'ye think?" At once came the reply of the comic spirit. "Why, the Breed o'the Tresham, in course!"

A COLLECTOR OF THEATRES.

When Mr. R. C. Buchanan, of Glasgow, came to London two or three years ago to "back" "The Blue Moon" at the Lyric Theatre, he was described in these columns as a collector of theatres. He was the owner then of several theatres in the North, and he was looking out for more. He captured more; and now he has captured more still, and is the possessor of perhaps the finest collection of theatres in the world. From the well-known firm of theatre-proprietors, Howard and Wyndham, Limited, Mr. Buchanan has taken over a fresh half-dozen of his favourite relics—two in Edinburgh, two in Glasgow, and one in Newcastle. For a man who is but a few years the wrong side—or is it not, in the masculine, the right side?—of forty, this consitutes, surely, a record in its way. I believe Mr. Buchanan has not his equal as a theatre-collector even in America, and that is saying a very great deal.

MR. BUCHANAN'S FORMER HOBBY.

The sphere of the theatre is, as everyone knows, a sphere that all who are connected with the stage have dropped into after having been specially trained for one of a different sort altogether. And Mr. Buchanan got his nerve for embarking upon gigantic theatrical enterprize from dabbling in the elementary but decidedly practical stages of the science of post-mortem surgery. It is difficult to imagine Mr. Buchanan apprenticed as a youth to the gruesome business of preparing bodies of suicides and "accidents" for the analysis of the police surgeon, with the view of becoming a master hand at it himself, for even to-day the enthusiastic theatre-collector is frequently taken for Mr. Hayden Coffin and he must have been a very good-looking boy. However, that was the work of his boyhood, nevertheless, and he is not ashamed to confess that he revelled in it.

But amateur theatricals are a great force with the young, and the boy whose whole heart was at one moment in surgery suddenly left the theatre of make-believe and became, in due course, a well-known player of heroic parts in melodrama. It was while Mr. R. C. Buchanan was receiving uncomfortably small salaries for doing uncommonly noble deeds, which included the horse-whipping of villans and the marrying of heroines, that he thought his position in life might be considerably improved if he possessed not only a knowledge of theatres, but some of the theatres themselves; and in the cause of this fresh ambition he worked so assiduously and to such satisfactory purpose that we find him to day, with his inseparable friend and partner, Mr. Edgar Stevens preparing to add to his already valuable and varied collection of playhouses at a cost of close upon two hundred thousand pounds.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

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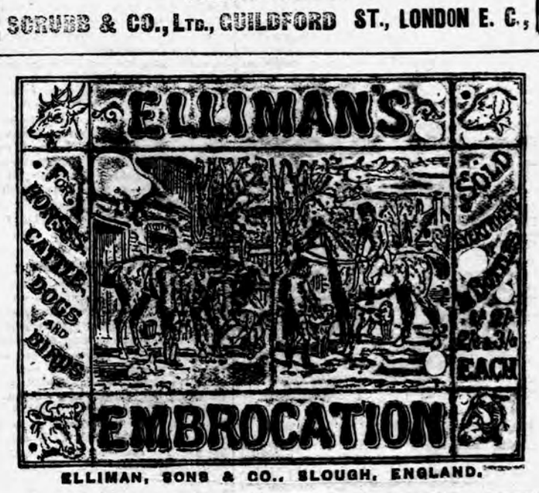

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